

# Philips Consumer Electronics

## Technical Service Data

Service and Quality

Service Publications Dept.

One Philips Drive

P.O. Box 14810

Knoxville, TN 37914

**Manual 7602**

**Model no.: 20LX200125**

**First Publish: 5-10-2001**

**Rev. Date: 10-16-2002**

**Print Date: 06/04/2007**

### Pg. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS AND PC BOARDS

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### REFER TO SAFETY GUIDELINES

**SAFETY NOTICE: ANY PERSON ATTEMPTING TO SERVICE THIS CHASSIS MUST FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE CHASSIS AND BE AWARE OF THE NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED WHEN SERVICING ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTAINING HIGH VOLTAGES.**

**CAUTION: USE A SEPARATE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER FOR THIS UNIT WHEN SERVICING**

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### Mechanical Assembly

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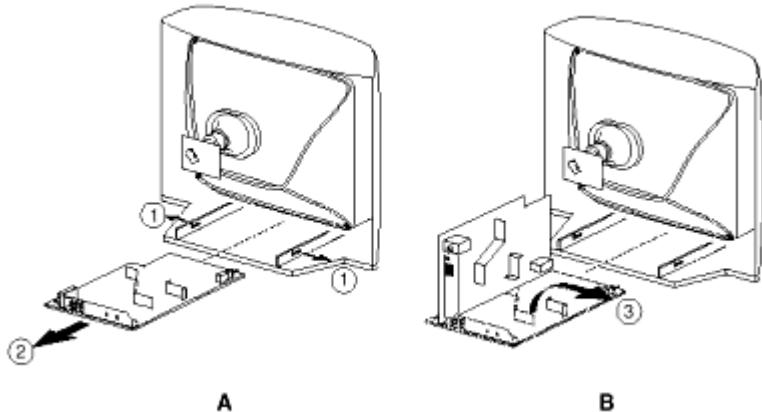
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## Rear Cover Removal

1. Remove all fixation screws of the rear cover.
2. Now pull the rear cover backward to remove it.

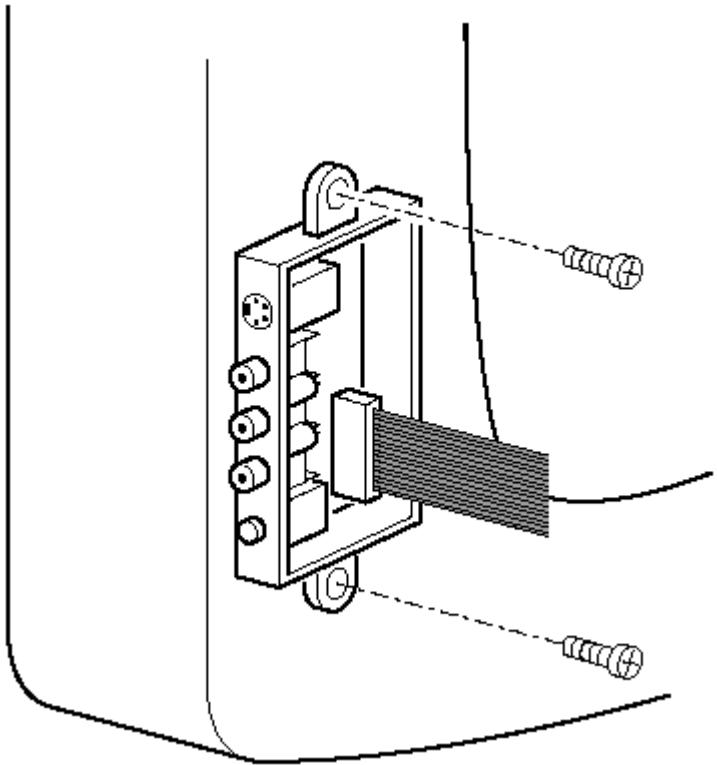
## Service Position Main Panel

1. Disconnect the strain relief of the AC power cord.
2. Remove the main panel, by pushing the two center clips outward [1]. At the same time pull the panel away from the CRT [2].
3. Disconnect the degaussing coil by removing the cable from (red) connector 0201.
4. Move the panel somewhat to the left and flip it 90 degrees [3], with the components towards the CRT.



## Side I/O Panel Removal

1. Remove the complete Side I/O assembly after unscrewing the 2 fixation screws.
2. Release the 2 fixation clamps and lift the board out of the bracket.



## Rear Cover Mounting

Before you mount the rear cover, perform the following checks:

1. Check whether the AC power cord is mounted correctly in its guiding brackets.
2. Replace the strain relief of the AC power cord into the cabinet.
3. Check whether all cables are replaced in their original position.

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### Mechanical Diagrams

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# TYPICAL TABLE MODEL EXPLODED VIEW

REF.	DESCRIPTION
AC01	▲ AC Power Cord
AC02	▲ Anode Clip
AC03	Cabinet Back
AC04	Cabinet Front
AC05	Chassis Guide
AC06	Control Buttons
AC07	▲ Convergence and Purity Assembly
AC08	▲ CRT
AC09	▲ Degaussing Coil
AC10	Degaussing Coil Holder (4 Used)
AC11	Light Guide
AC12	Nameplate
AC13	Owner's Manual
AC14	Power Button
AC15	Remote Transmitter
AC16	Speaker
AC17	Strain Relief for AC Cord
AC18	▲ Yoke
AC19	Yoke Wedge
AC20	AC Adaptor (Not Shown)
AC21	Batteries for Remote Transmitter (Not Shown)
AC22	Card Door Cover (Not Shown)
AC23	Card Housing (Not Shown)
AC24	Degaussing Coil Spring (Not Shown)
AC25	Instruction Sheet (Not Shown)
AC26	Jack Panel, Plastic (Not Shown)
AC27	OCV Card Door Cover (Not Shown)
AC28	RF Cable (Not Shown)
AC29	Vent Cover (Not Shown)
AC30	Extra Power Supply Bracket (Not Shown)
AC31	Extra Power Supply Module (Not Shown)
AC32	Assembly Braid (Not Shown)
AC33	Cabinet Door (Not Shown)

**PHILIPS MAGNAVOX**

**Note:** Some parts listed are not available in all models.

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### Troubleshooting

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# Service Modes, Error Codes And Fault Finding

## Test Points

The chassis is equipped with test points printed on the circuit board assemblies. These test points refer to the functional blocks:

Test point	Circuit	Diagram
A1-A2-A3-..	Audio processing	A8, A9 / A11
C1-C2-C3-..	Control	A7
F1-F2-F3-..	Frame drive and output	A3
I1-I2-I3-..	Tuner & IF	A4
L1-L2-L3-..	Line drive and output	A2
P1-P2-P3-..	Power supply	A1
S1-S2-S3-..	Synchronization	A6
V1-V2-V3-..	Video processing	A5, B1

The numbering is in a logical sequence for diagnostics.

Always start diagnosing within a functional block in the sequence of the relevant test points for that block.

Perform measurements under the following conditions:

- Service Default Mode.
- Video: color bar signal.
- Audio: 3 kHz left, 1 kHz right.

## Service Modes

Service Default Mode (SDM) and Service Alignment Mode (SAM) offer several features for the service technician, while the Customer Service Mode (CSM) is used for communication between dealer and customer.

**Note:** Some L8 and M8 chassis sets use a software version that does not contain the Service Modes (see table). In this case, use the special Factory Mode Remote Control. This can be ordered by service code 4835 310 57511.

Complete instructions are included. This remote control will place the TV in the Factory Mode and allow access to all adjustments that a normal Service Mode contains (including setting Option Bytes). Error codes will not be available.

There is also the option of using ComPair, a hardware interface between a computer (see requirements) and the TV chassis. It offers the ability of structured trouble shooting, error code reading and software version readout for all L8 and M8 chassis.

Requirements: To run ComPair on a computer (laptop or desktop) requires, as a minimum, a 486 processor, Windows 3.1 and a CD-ROM drive. A Pentium Processor and Windows 95/98 are also acceptable (see also **ComPair**).

SW. cluster	Softwar name	UOC type	Diversity	Remark
1US0	L01UN0-x.y	TDA9587	Stereo,	All Service

1US0	L01UN0-x.y	TDA9587	Stereo, non-DBX, CC	All Service Modes
1US1	L01US1-x.y	TDA9587/ TDA9588	Stereo,-DBX CC	Only Com-Pair (*)
2US0	L01UM0-x.y	TDA9587	Mono, CC	All Service Modes
2US1	L01UM1-x.y	TDA9587	Mono, CC	Without CSM (*)
3US0	L01US0-x.y	TDA9588	Stereo,-DBX CC	Only Con-Pair (*)
3US1	L01UN1-x.y	TDA9587	Stereo, non-DBX, CC	Without CSM (*)

Abbreviations in "Software Name": U=USA, N=Stereo non-DBX, S=Stereo DBX, M=Mono

## Service Default Mode (SDM)

### Purpose

- To create a predefined setting to get the same measurement results as given in this manual.
- To override SW protections.
- To start the blinking LED procedure.

### Specifications

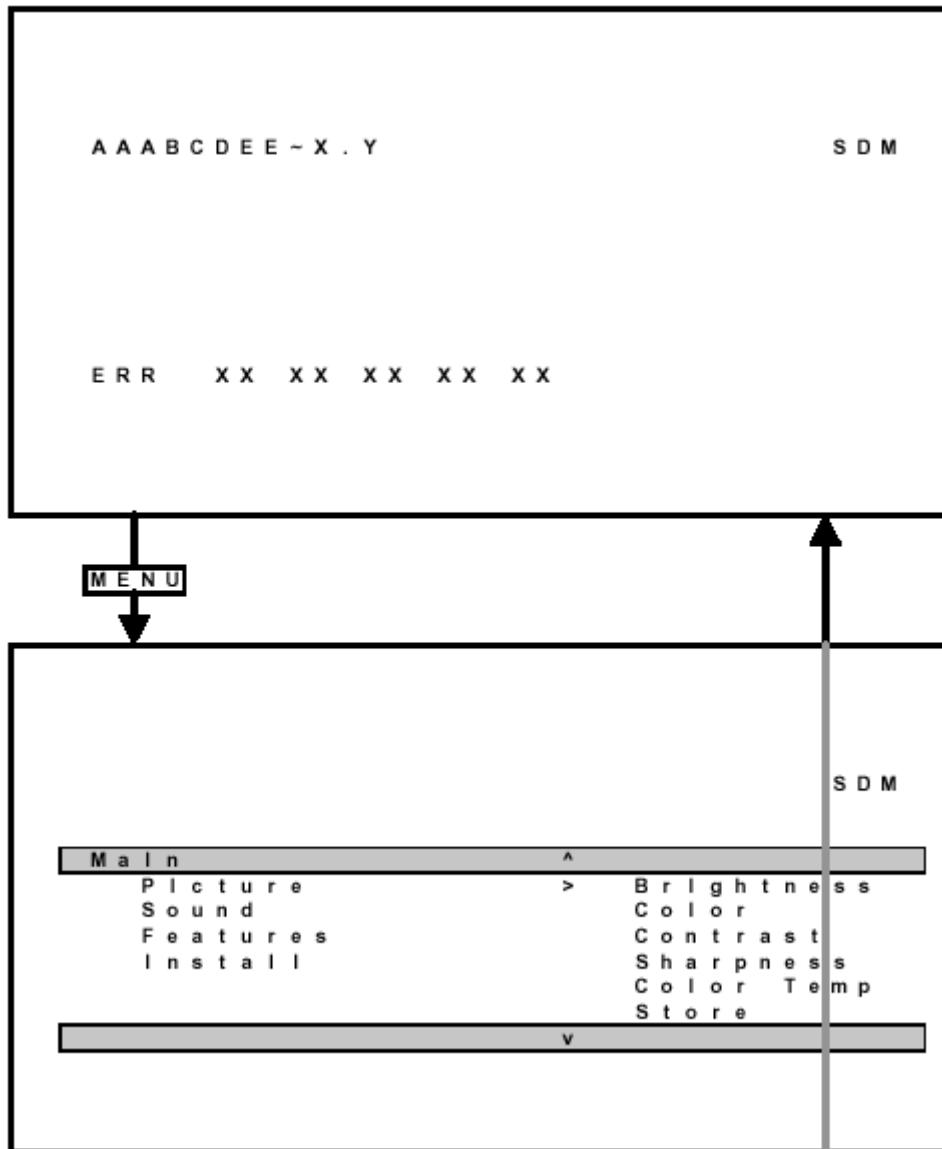
- Tuning frequency: 61.25 MHz (channel 3).
- Color system: NTSC.
- All picture settings at 50 % (brightness, color contrast, hue).
- Bass, treble and balance at 50 %; volume at 25 %.
- All service-unfriendly modes (if present) are disabled, like:
  - (sleep) timer,
  - child/parental lock,
  - blue mute,
  - hotel/hospitality mode
  - auto switch-off (when no 'IDENT' video signal is received for 15 minutes),
  - skip / blank of non-favorite presets / channels,
  - auto store of personal presets,
  - auto user menu time-out.

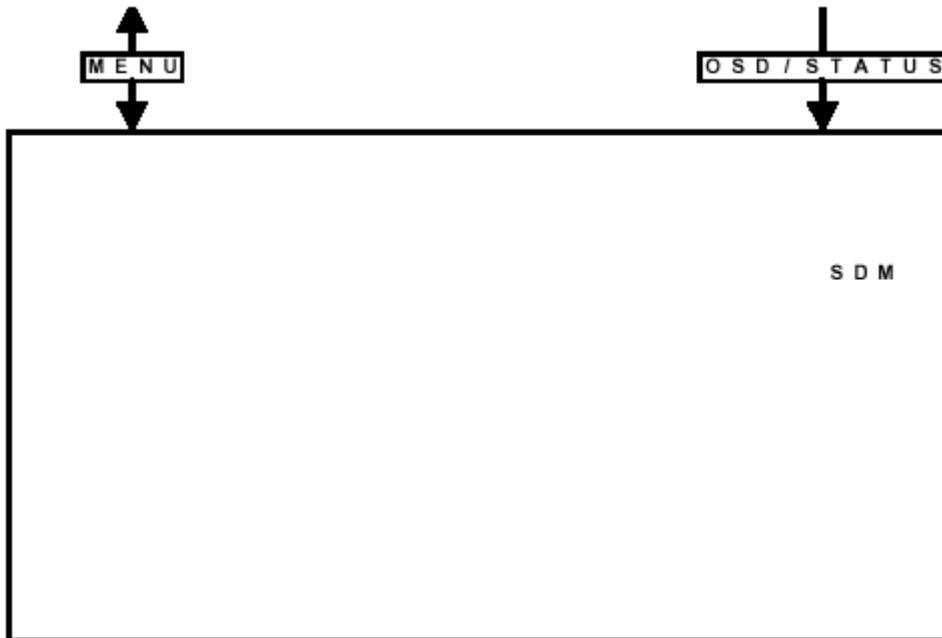
### How to enter SDM

- Use a standard customer RC-transmitter and key in the code 062596 directly followed by the MENU button, or
- Short wires 9631 and 9641 on the mono carrier and switch the set ON apply AC power. Then press the power button (remove short after start-up).

Caution: Entering SDM by shorten wires 9631 and 9641 will override the +8V-protection. Do this only for a short period. When doing this, the service-technician must know exactly what he is doing, as it could lead to damaging

After entering SDM, the following screen is visible, with SDM at the upper right side for recognition.





### **How to navigate**

- When you press the MENU button on the remote control, the set will switch between the SDM and the normal user menu (with the SDM mode still active in the background). Return to the SDM screen with the OSD / STATUS button.
- When you press the OSD / STATUS button on the remote control, the menu will show or hide the error buffer. This feature is available to prevent interference during waveform measurements.
- On the TV press and hold the 'VOLUME down' and press the 'CHANNEL down' for a few from SDM to SAM and reverse.

### **How to exit**

Switch the set to STANDBY by pressing the power button on the remote control transmitter (if you switch the set OFF by removing the AC power, the set will return in SDM when AC power is re-applied). The error buffer is cleared.

## **Service Alignment Mode (SAM)**

### **Purpose**

- To perform alignments.
- To change option settings.
- To display / clear the error code buffer.

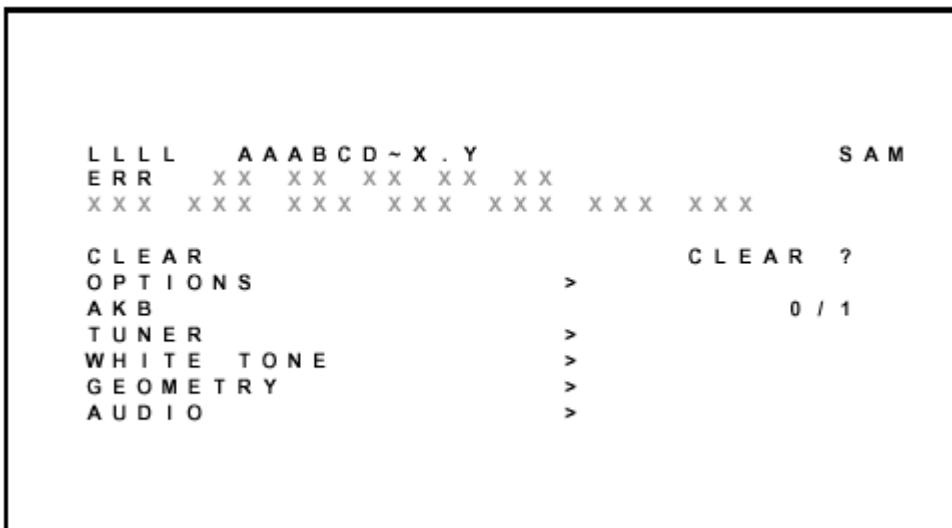
### **Specifications**

- Operation hours counter.
- Software version.
- Option settings.
- Error buffer reading and erasing.
- Software alignments.

## How to enter

- Use a standard customer RC-transmitter and key in the code 062596 directly followed by the OSD / STATUS button or
- Via ComPair.

The following screen is visible, with SAM at the upper right side for recognition.



1. LLLL This is the operation hours counter. It counts the normal operation hours, not the standby hours.
2. AAABCD-X.Y This is the software identification of the main micro controller
  - A = the project name (L01).
  - B = the region: E = Europe, A = Asia Pacific, U = NAFTA, L = LATAM.
  - C = the software diversity: N = stereo non-DBX, S = stereo DBX, M = mono, D = DVD.
  - D = the language cluster number.
  - E = UOC diversity.
  - X = the main software version number.
  - Y = the sub software version number.
3. SAM Indication of the actual mode.
4. Errors buffer Five errors possible.
5. Option bytes Seven codes possible.
6. Clear Erase the contents of the error buffer. Select the CLEAR menu item and press the CURSOR RIGHT key.  
The content of the error buffer is cleared.
7. Options To set the Option Bytes. See chapter 8.3.1 for a detailed description.
8. AKB Disable (0) or enable (1) the 'black current loop' (AKB = Auto Kine Bias).
9. Tuner To align the Tuner. See chapter 8.3.2 for a detailed description.
10. White Tone To align the White Tone. See **White tone** for a detailed description.
11. Geometry To align the set geometry. See **Geometry** for a detailed description.
12. Audio No audio alignment is used for NTSC.

## How to navigate

- In SAM, select menu items with the CURSOR UP/DOWN key on the remote control transmitter. The selected item will be highlighted. When not all menu items fit on the screen, move the CURSOR UP/DOWN key to display the next / previous menu items.

- With the CURSOR LEFT/RIGHT keys, it is possible to:
  - (De)activate the selected menu item.
  - Change the value of the selected menu item.
  - Activate the selected submenu.
- When you press the MENU button twice, the set will switch to the normal user menus (with the SAM mode still active in the background). To return to the SAM menu press the OSD / STATUS button [ i+ ].
- When you press the MENU key in a submenu, you will return to the previous menu.

### **How to exit**

Switch the set to STANDBY by pressing the power button on the remote control transmitter (if you switch the set OFF by removing the AC power, the set will return in SAM when AC power is re-applied). The error buffer is not cleared.

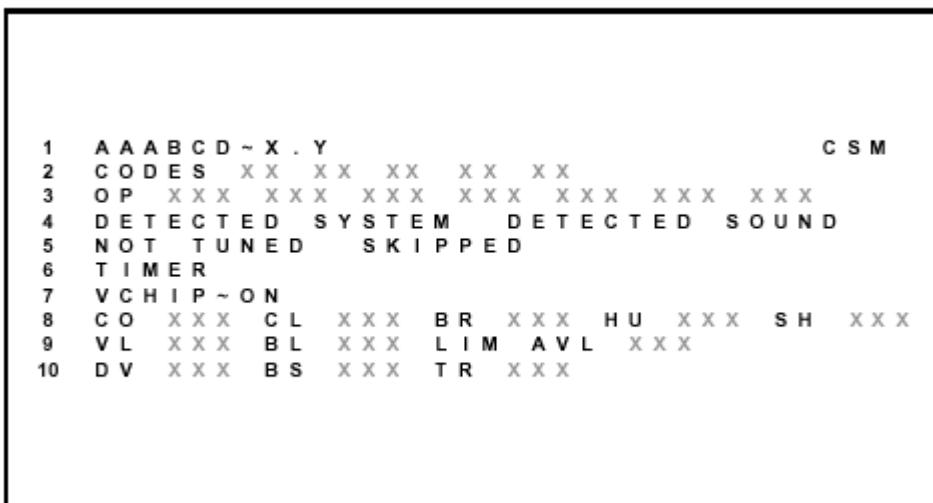
## **Customer Service Mode (CSM)**

### **Purpose**

The Customer Service Mode is (de-)activated by the customer upon request of the service technician during a telephone conversation, in order to identify the status of the set. This CSM is a read only mode, therefore modifications in this mode are not possible.

### **How to enter**

The CSM will be turned on after pressing the MUTE key on the remote control transmitter and any of the control buttons on the TV for at least 4 seconds simultaneously. This activation only works if there is no menu on the screen. After switching ON the Customer Service Mode, the following screen will appear:



1. Software identification of the main micro controller (see **Service Alignment Mode** for an explanation).
2. Error code buffer (see [for more details](#)). Displays the last seven errors of the error code buffer.
3. In this line, the Option Bytes (OB) are visible. Each Option Byte is displayed as a decimal number between 0 and 255. The set may not work correctly when an incorrect option code is set. See **Options** for more information on the option settings.
4. Indicates which color and sound system is installed for the selected pre-set.
5. Indicates if the set is not receiving an 'IDENT' signal on the selected source. It will display 'Not Tuned'.

6. Indicates if the sleep timer is enabled.
7. Indicates if the V-chip feature is enabled.
8. Value indicates parameter levels at CSM entry.  
CO = CONTRAST, CL = COLOR, BR = BRIGHTNESS,  
HU = HUE, SH = SHARPNESS
9. Value indicates parameter levels at CSM entry.  
VL = VOLUME LEVEL, BL = BALANCE LEVEL, AVL LIM  
= AUTO VOLUME LEVEL LIMITER
10. Value indicates parameter levels at CSM entry.  
DV = DELTA VOLUME, BS = BASS LEVEL, TR = TREBLE LEVEL

### **How to exit**

You can turn the Customer Service Mode off:

- After you press 'any' key of the remote control transmitter with exception of the CHANNEL and VOLUME keys.
- After you switch-off the TV set with the AC power switch.

## **Problems And Solving Tips (Related To CSM)**

### **Picture Problems**

#### *No colors / noise in picture*

Check CSM line 4. Wrong color system installed. To change the setting:

1. Select the MANUAL STORE sub menu.
2. Select and change the SYSTEM setting until picture and sound are correct.
3. Select the STORE menu item.

#### *Colors not correct / unstable picture*

Check CSM line 4. Wrong color system installed. To change the setting:

1. Press the MENU button on the remote control.
2. Select the INSTALL sub menu.
3. Select the MANUAL STORE sub menu.
4. Select and change the SYSTEM setting until picture and sound are correct.
5. Select the STORE menu item.

#### *TV switches off or changes channel without any user action*

The TV set switches off after TV SWITCHING OFF was displayed.

Auto standby switched the set off because:

- There was no 'ident' signal for more than 15 minutes or
- There was no remote control signal received or local key pressed for > 2 hours.

See **Alignments**for a description of the options to enable / disable auto standby

#### *Picture too dark or too bright*

Increase / decrease the BRIGHTNESS and / or the CONTRAST value when:

- The picture improves after you have pressed the 'Smart Picture' button on the remote control.
- The picture improves after you have switched on the Customer Service Mode

The new 'Personal' preference value is automatically stored.

#### *White line around picture elements and text*

Decrease the SHARPNESS value when:

- The picture improves after you have pressed the 'Smart Picture' button on the remote control.

- The picture improves after you have switched on the Customer Service Mode

The new 'Personal' preference value is automatically stored.

#### *Snowy picture*

Check CSM line 5. If this line indicates 'Not Tuned', check the following:

- No or bad antenna signal. Connect a proper antenna signal.
- Antenna not connected. Connect the antenna.
- No channel / preset is stored at this program number. Go to the INSTALL menu and store a proper channel at this program number.
- The tuner is faulty (in this case the CODES line will contain error number 10). Check the tuner and replace / repair if necessary.

#### *Snowy picture and/or unstable picture*

- A scrambled or decoded signal is received.

#### *Black and white picture*

Increase the COLOR value when:

- The picture improves after you have pressed the 'Smart Picture' button on the remote control.

- The picture improves after you have switched on the Customer Service Mode

The new 'Personal' preference value is automatically stored.

#### *Menu text not sharp enough*

Decrease the CONTRAST value when:

- The picture improves after you have pressed the 'Smart Picture' button on the remote control.

- The picture improves after you have switched on the Customer Service Mode

The new 'Personal' preference value is automatically stored.

## **Sound Problems**

### **No sound or sound too loud (after channel change / switching on)**

Increase / decrease the VOLUME level when the volume is OK after you switched on the CSM. The new 'Personal' preference value is automatically stored.

# **ComPair**

## **Introduction**

ComPair (Computer Aided Repair) is a service tool for Philips Consumer Electronics products. ComPair is a further development on the European DST (service remote control), which allows faster and more accurate diagnostics.

Compair has three big advantages:

- ComPair helps you to quickly get an understanding on how to repair the chassis in a short time by guiding you systematically through the repair procedures.
- ComPair allows very detailed diagnostics (on I<sub>2</sub>C level) and is therefore capable of accurately indicating problem areas. You do not have to know anything about I<sub>2</sub>C commands yourself because ComPair takes care of this.
- ComPair speeds up the repair time since it can automatically communicate with the chassis (when the

microprocessor is working) and all repair information is directly available. When ComPair is installed together with the SearchMan electronic manual of the defective chassis, schematics and PWBs are only a mouse click away.

## Specifications

ComPair consists of a Windows based faultfinding program and an interface box between PC and the (defective) product. The ComPair interface box is connected to the PC via a serial or RS232 cable.

In case of the L8/M8 chassis, the ComPair interface box and the TV communicate via a bi-directional service cable via the service connector (located on the Main panel, see [Hardware alignments](#) suffix D).

The ComPair faultfinding program is able to determine the problem of the defective television. ComPair can gather diagnostic information in two ways:

### 1. Automatic (by communication with the television)

ComPair can automatically read out the contents of the entire error buffer. Diagnosis is done on I<sub>2</sub>C level.

ComPair can access the I<sub>2</sub>C bus of the television. ComPair can send and receive I<sub>2</sub>C commands to the micro controller of the television. In this way, it is possible for ComPair to communicate (read and write) to devices on the I<sub>2</sub>C busses of the TV-set.

### 2. Manually (by asking questions to you)

Automatic diagnosis is only possible if the micro controller of the television is working correctly and only to a certain extend. When this is not the case, ComPair will guide you through the faultfinding tree by asking you questions (e.g. Does the screen gives a picture? Click on the correct answer: YES / NO) and showing you examples (e.g. Measure test-point I7 and click on the correct oscillogram you see on the oscilloscope). You can answer by clicking on a link (e.g. text or a waveform picture) that will bring you to the next step in the faultfinding process.

By a combination of automatic diagnostics and an interactive question / answer procedure, ComPair will enable you to find most problems in a fast and effective way.

Beside fault finding, ComPair provides some **additional features** like:

- Up- or downloading of presets.
- Managing of preset lists.
- Emulation of the (European) Dealer Service Tool (DST).
- If both ComPair and SearchMan (Electronic Service Manual) are installed, all the schematics and the PWBs of the set are available by clicking on the appropriate hyperlink.

Example: *Measure the DC-voltage on capacitor C2568 (Schematic/Panel) at the Monocarrier.*

Click on the 'Panel' hyperlink to automatically show the PWB with a highlighted capacitor C2568.

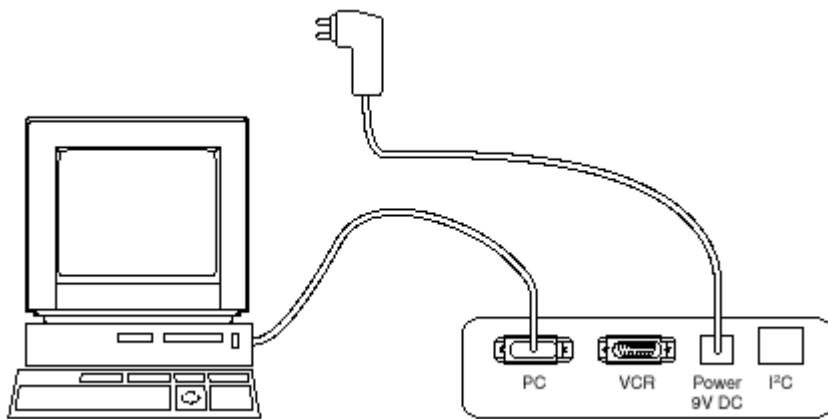
Click on the 'Schematic' hyperlink to automatically show the position of the highlighted capacitor.

## How To Connect

1. First install the ComPair Browser software (see the Quick Reference Card for installation instructions).
2. Connect the RS232 interface cable between a free serial (COM) port of your PC and the PC connector (marked with 'PC') of the ComPair interface.
3. Connect the AC power adapter to the supply connector (marked with 'POWER 9V DC') on the compare interface.
4. Switch the ComPair interface OFF.
5. Switch the television set OFF, remove the AC power.
6. Connect the ComPair interface cable between the connector on the rear side of the ComPair interface (marked with 'I<sub>2</sub>C') and the ComPair connector on the mono carrier (see figure 8-1 suffix D).
7. Plug the AC power adapter in the AC power outlet and switch on the interface. The green and red LEDs light up

together. The red LED extinguishes after approx. 1 second while the green LED remains lit.

8. Start the ComPair program and read the introduction chapter.



## How To Order

ComPair order codes:

- Starter kit ComPair + SearchMan software + compare interface (excluding transformer): 4822 727 21629
- ComPair interface (excluding transformer): 4822 727 21631
- Starter kit ComPair software (registration version): 4822 727 21634
- Starter kit SearchMan software: 4822 727 21635
- ComPair CD (update): 4822 727 21637
- SearchMan CD (update): 4822 727 21638
- ComPair interface cable: 3122 785 90004

## Error Codes

### ***Introduction***

The error code buffer contains all errors detected since the last time the buffer was erased. The buffer is written from left to right. When an error occurs that is not yet in the error code buffer, it is written at the left side and all other errors shift one position to the right.

The error code buffer is cleared in the following cases:

- By activation of the CLEAR command in the SAM menu:
- When you exit SDM / SAM with the STANDBY command on the remote control (when leaving SDM / SAM, by disconnecting the set from AC power, the error buffer is not reset).
- When you transmit the command DIAGNOSE-99-OK with ComPair.
- If the content of the error buffer has not changed for 50 hours, it resets automatically.

Examples:

ERROR: 0 0 0 0: No errors detected.

ERROR: 6 0 0 0: Error code 6 is the most recent and only detected error.

ERROR: 9 6 0 0: Error code 6 was first detected and error code 9 is the most recent detected error.

You can also make the contents of the error buffer visible via the blinking LED procedure (see ***The Blinking LED Procedure***This is especially useful when there is no picture.

## Error Codes

In case of non-intermittent faults, clear the error buffer before you begin the repair. These to ensure that old error codes are no longer present.

If possible, check the entire contents of the error buffer. In some situations an error code is only the result of another error code and not the actual cause (e.g., a fault in the protection detection circuitry can also lead to a protection).

E	Device	Error description	Symptom	Check	Diagram
0	-	No Error	-	-	-
1	-	X-Ray / over-voltage protection	Set will hiccup until it goes to protection mode	2407 & 7402 (L8), 2465 & 7460 (M8)	A2
2	-	High beam current		CRT panel, 3340	B1, B2
	-	Horizontal Protection	Set will hiccup until it goes to protection mode-Fly back line after 5 s in protection mode	+200V, LOT 5445, 7460-7463, 6467, hor. Defl. Coil	A2
3	TDA8359/ TDA9302	Vertical Protection	Set will hiccup until it goes to protection mode-One hor. Line after 5 s in protection mode	ViotAux +13V, +50V (M8) 7471, vert. Defk, Coil	A2, A3
4	MSP34X5/ TDA9853	MSP I <sup>2</sup> C identification error	Set turned on without sound output	ViotAux +5V, +8V, 7831, 3823/33, 7861, 3865/66	A9 or A11
5	TDA95xx	POR / +8V protection	Set will hiccup until it goes to protection mode after 8 s	3V3, +8V, 7200, 7560, 7480	A5-A7, A1, A2
6	I <sup>2</sup> C bus	General I <sup>2</sup> C bus error	Set is in protection mode	SDA/SCL, 1000, 7200, 7600/01, 3624/25	A7
7	AN7522/3	Power down (over current) protection	Set will hiccup until it goes to protection mode	MainAux, 7901/02, 7561/62	A8, A1
8	-	E/W protection (Large Screen)	Geometry wrong or set in protection mode	ViotAux+11V, 3400, 3405/06, 7400	A2
9	M24C08	NVM I <sup>2</sup> C identification error	Set will turn on but is unable to store data	3V3, 7601/02, 3611, 3603/04	A7
10	Tuner	Tuner I <sup>2</sup> C identification error	Set will turn on but has no picture and sound	ViotAux +5V, 1100, 7482	A4, A2
11	TDA6107/8	Black current loop protection	Fly back line after 5 s in protection mode	+200V, 7330, RGB amps, CRT	B1, B2
12	M65669	PIP I <sup>2</sup> C identification error	Picture in picture does not function	+5V, +8V, 7803, 7890/91	P

## The Blinking LED Procedure

Via this procedure you can make the contents of the error buffer visible via the front LED. This is especially useful when there is no picture.

When the SDM is entered, the LED will blink the contents of the error-buffer.

Error-codes  $\geq 10$  are shown as follows:

- a long blink of 750 ms (which is an indication of the decimal digit),
- a pause of 1.5 s,
- n short blinks ( $n = 1 - 9$ ),
- when all the error-codes are displayed, the sequence finishes with a LED blink of 3 s,
- the sequence starts again.

Example of error buffer: 12 9 6 0 0

After entering SDM:

- 1 long blink of 750 ms followed by a pause of 1.5 s,
- 2 short blinks followed by a pause of 3 s,
- 9 short blinks followed by a pause of 3 s,
- 6 short blinks followed by a pause of 3 s,
- 1 long blink of 3 s to finish the sequence,
- the sequence starts again.

## Protections

If a fault situation is detected an error code will be generated and if necessary the set will be put in the protection mode.

Blinking of the red LED at a frequency of 3 Hz indicates the protection mode. In some error cases the microprocessor does not put the set in the protection mode. The error codes of the error buffer can be read via the service menu (SAM), the blinking LED procedure or via ComPair. The DST diagnose functionality will force the set into the Service-standby, which is similar to the usual standby mode, however the microprocessor has to remain in normal operation completely.

To get a quick diagnosis the chassis has three service modes implemented:

- The Customer Service Mode (CSM).
- The Service Default Mode (SDM). Start-up of the set in a predefined way.
- The Service Alignment Mode (SAM). Adjustment of the set via a menu and with the help of test patterns.

See for a detailed description ***Circuit description***

## Repair Tips

Below some failure symptoms are given, followed by a repair tip.

- **Set is dead and makes hiccuping sound**

'MainSupply' is available. Hiccupping stops when de-soldering L5561, meaning that problem is in the 'MainSupply' line. No output voltages at LOT, no horizontal deflection. Reason: line transistor 7460 is defective.

- **Set is dead, and makes no sound**

Check power supply IC 7520. Result: voltage at pins 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are about 180 V and pin 8 is 0 V. The reason why the voltage on these pins is so high is because the output driver (pin 6) has an open load. That is why MOSFET 7521 is not able to switch. Reason: feedback resistor 3523 is defective. Caution: be careful measuring on the gate of 7521; circuitry is very high ohmic and can easily be damaged!

- **Set is in hiccup mode and shuts down after 8 s.**

Blinking LED (set in SDM mode) indicates error 5. As it is unlikely that ?P 'POR' and '+8V protection' happen at the same time, measure the '+8V'. If this voltage is missing, check transistor 7480.

- **Set is non-stop in hiccup mode**

Set is in over current mode; check the secondary sensing (opto coupler 7515) and the 'MainSupply' voltage.

Signal 'Stdby\_con' must be logic low under normal operation conditions and goes to high (3.3 V) under standby and fault conditions.

- **Set turns on, but without picture and sound**

The screen shows snow, but OSD and other menus are okay. Blinking LED procedure indicates error 11, so problem is expected in the tuner (pos. 1000). Check presence of supply voltages. As 'Vlotaux+5V' at pin 5 and 7 are okay, 'VT\_supply' at pin 9 is missing.

Conclusion: resistor 3460 is defective.

- **Set turns on, but with a half screen at the bottom.**

**Sound is okay**

Blinking LED (set in SDM mode) indicates error 3. Check 'Vlotaux+11V' and '+50V'. If they are okay, problem is expected in the vertical amplifier IC 7471. Measure with a scope the waveform on pin 17 of the UOC. Measure also at pin 1 of IC 7471. If here the signal is missing, a defective resistor R3244 causes the problem.

# Philips Consumer Electronics

## Technical Service Data

Service and Quality  
Service Publications Dept.  
One Philips Drive  
P.O. Box 14810  
Knoxville, TN 37914

### Manual 7602

Model no.: 20LX200125

First Publish: 5-10-2001

Rev. Date: 10-16-2002

Print Date: 06/04/2007

### General Information

#### REFER TO SAFETY GUIDELINES

**SAFETY NOTICE:** ANY PERSON ATTEMPTING TO SERVICE THIS CHASSIS MUST FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE CHASSIS AND BE AWARE OF THE NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED WHEN SERVICING ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTAINING HIGH VOLTAGES.

**CAUTION: USE A SEPARATE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER FOR THIS UNIT WHEN SERVICING**

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## L8 Chassis, Manual 7602

**Note: For Service Information covering Commercial/Institutional Models, refer to Manual 7602C.**

## Technical Specifications

### ***Audio ratings***

1 W mono  
2 x 1 W non-DBX stereo (LC stereo)  
2 x 3 W DBX stereo (with SAP)

### ***Reception***

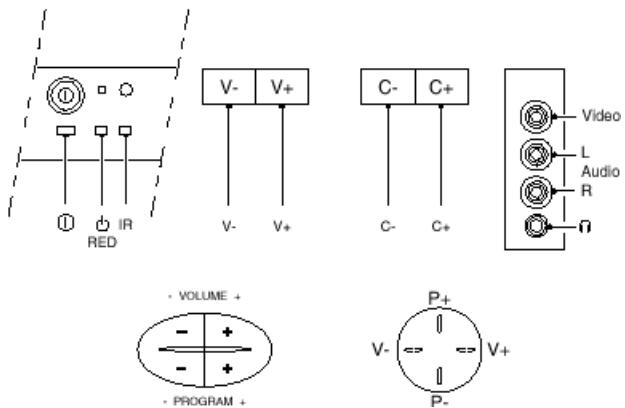
Tuning system	: PLL
Color systems	: NTSC
Sound systems	: FM-mono
	: BTSC non-DBX
	BTSC DBX
A/V connections	: NTSC M
Channel selections	: 181 channels, full cable
IF frequency	: 45.75 MHz
Aerial input	: 75 Ω, Coax

### ***Miscellaneous***

AC voltage	: 90 - 140 V (±10 %)
AC frequency	: 60 Hz (±5 %)
Ambient temperature	: + 5 to + 45 deg. C
Maximum humidity	: 90 %
Power consumption	: 36 W (14") 100 W (32")
Standby Power consumption	: < 3 W

## Connections

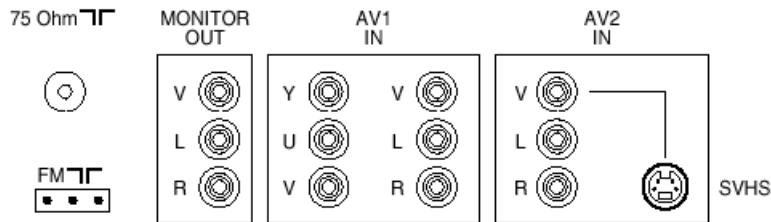
### ***Front Or Top Control, Front Or Side Connections***



### Audio / Video In

- |               |                    |       |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 - Video 1   | Vpp / 75 Ω         | ⊕ ⊖   |
| 2 - Audio L   | (0.2 Vrms / 10 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖   |
| 3 - Audio R   | (0.2 Vrms / 10 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖   |
| 4 - Headphone |                    |       |
| (3.5 mm)      | 8 - 600 Ω / 4 mW   | 3.5mm |

### Rear Connections



### Monitor Out

- |           |                     |     |
|-----------|---------------------|-----|
| 1 - Video | 1 Vpp / 75 Ω        | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 2 - Audio | L (0.5 Vrms / 1 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 3 - Audio | R (0.5 Vrms / 1 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖ |

### YUV In

- |       |                |     |
|-------|----------------|-----|
| 1 - Y | 0.7 Vpp / 75 Ω | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 2 - U | 0.7 Vpp / 75 Ω | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 3 - V | 0.7 Vpp / 75 Ω | ⊕ ⊖ |

### AV1 In

- |           |                      |     |
|-----------|----------------------|-----|
| 4 - Video | 1 Vpp / 75 Ω         | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 5 - Audio | L (0.5 Vrms / 10 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 6 - Audio | R (0.5 Vrms / 10 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖ |

### AV2 In

- |           |                      |     |
|-----------|----------------------|-----|
| 1 - Video | 1 Vpp / 75 Ω         | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 2 - Audio | L (0.5 Vrms / 10 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖ |
| 3 - Audio | R (0.5 Vrms / 10 kΩ) | ⊕ ⊖ |

## **AV2 In (SVHS)**

1 -	gnd	
2 -	gnd	
3 - Y	1 Vpp / 75 Ω	
4 - C	0.3 Vpp / 75 Ω	

## **Safety Instructions For Repairs**

Safety regulations require that during a repair:

- Due to the 'hot' parts of this chassis, the set must be connected to the AC power via an isolation transformer.
- Safety components, indicated by the symbol , should be replaced by components identical to the original ones.
- When replacing the CRT, safety goggles must be worn.

Safety regulations require that after a repair, the set must be returned in its original condition. Pay particular attention to the following points:

- General repair instruction: as a strict precaution, we advise you to re-solder the solder connections through which the horizontal deflection current is flowing, in particular:
  - all pins of the line output transformer (LOT)
  - fly-back capacitor(s)
  - S-correction capacitor(s)
  - line output transistor
  - pins of the connector with wires to the deflection coil
  - other components through which the deflection current flows.

Note: This re-soldering is advised to prevent bad connections due to metal fatigue in solder connections and is therefore only necessary for television sets more than two years old.

- Route the wire trees and EHT cable correctly and secure them with the mounted cable clamps.
- Check the insulation of the AC power cord for external damage.
- Check the strain relief of the AC power cord for proper function, to prevent the cord from touching the CRT, hot components, or heat sinks.
- Check the electrical DC resistance between the AC plug and the secondary side (only for sets that have an isolated power supply). Do this as follows:
  1. Unplug the AC power cord and connect a wire between the two pins of the AC plug.
  2. Turn on the main power switch (keep the AC power cord unplugged!).
  3. Measure the resistance value between the pins of the AC plug and the metal shielding of the tuner or the aerial connection of the set. The reading should be between 4.5 MΩ and 12 MΩ.
  4. Switch the TV OFF and remove the wire between the two pins of the AC plug.
- Check the cabinet for defects, to prevent the possibility of the customer touching any internal parts.

## **Maintenance Instructions**

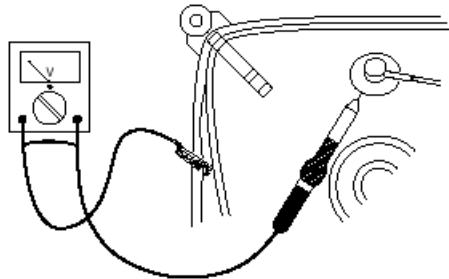
It is recommended to have a maintenance inspection carried out by qualified service personnel. The interval depends on the usage conditions:

- When the set is used under normal circumstances, for example in a living room, the recommended interval is three to five years.

- When the set is used in an environment with higher dust, grease or moisture levels, for example in a kitchen, the recommended interval is one year.
- The maintenance inspection includes the following actions:
  1. Perform the 'general repair instruction' noted above.
  2. Clean the power supply and deflection circuitry on the chassis.
  3. Clean the picture tube panel and the neck of the picture tube.

## Warnings

- In order to prevent damage to ICs and transistors, avoid all high voltage flashovers. In order to prevent damage to the picture tube, use the method shown in figure below, to discharge the picture tube. Use a high voltage probe and a multi-meter (position VDC). Discharge until the meter reading is 0 V (after approx. 30 s).



- All ICs and many other semiconductors are susceptible to electrostatic discharges (ESD). Careless handling during repair can reduce life drastically. When repairing, make sure that you are connected with the same potential as the mass of the set by a wristband with resistance. Keep components and tools also at this potential. Available ESD protection equipment:
  - Complete kit ESD3 (small tablemat, wristband, connection box, extension cable, and ground cable) 4822 310 10671.
  - Wristband tester 4822 344 13999.
- Together with the deflection unit and any multi-pole unit, flat square picture tubes form an integrated unit. The deflection and the multi-pole units are set optimally at the factory. Adjustment of this unit during repair is therefore not recommended.
- Be careful during measurements in the high voltage section and on the picture tube.
- Never replace modules or other components while the unit is switched ON.
- When you align the set, use plastic rather than metal tools. This will prevent any short circuits and the danger of a circuit becoming unstable.

## Notes

- Measure the voltages and waveforms with regard to the chassis (= tuner) ground ( $\perp$ ), or hot ground ( $\perp \oplus$ ), depending on the area of circuitry being tested.
- The voltages and waveforms shown in the diagrams are indicative. Measure them in the Service Default Mode with a color bar signal and stereo sound (L: 3 kHz, R: 1 kHz unless stated otherwise) and picture carrier at 475.25 MHz (PAL) or 61.25 MHz (NTSC, channel 3).
- Where necessary, measure the waveforms and voltages with ( $\Gamma$ ) and without ( $\Delta$ ) aerial signal. Measure the voltages in the power supply section both in normal operation (I) and in standby (S). These values are indicated

by means of the appropriate symbols.

- The picture tube panel has printed spark gaps. Each spark gap is connected between an electrode of the picture tube and the Aquadag coating.
- The semiconductors indicated in the circuit diagram and in the parts lists are completely interchangeable per position with the semiconductors in the unit, irrespective of the type indication on these semiconductors.

## Abbreviation list

2CS	2 Carrier (or Channel) Stereo
ACI	Automatic Channel Installation: algorithm that installs TV sets directly from cable network by means of a predefined TXT page
ADC	Analogue to Digital Converter
AFC	Automatic Frequency Control: control signal used to tune to the correct frequency
AFT	Automatic Fine Tuning
AGC	Automatic Gain Control: algorithm that controls the video input of the featurebox
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AP	Asia Pacific
AR	Aspect Ratio: 4 by 3 or 16 by 9
ATS	Automatic Tuning System
AV	External Audio Video
AVL	Automatic Volume Level
BC-PROT	Beam Current Protection
BCL	Beam Current Limitation
B/G	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 5.5 MHz
BLC-	
INFORMATION	Black current informationrmation
BTSC	Broadcast Television Standard Committee. Multiplex FM stereo sound system, originating from the USA and used e.g. in LATAM and AP-NTSC countries
B-TXT	Blue teletext
CC	Closed Caption
ComPair	Computer aided rePair
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube or picture tube
CSM	Customer Service Mode
CTI	Colour Transient Improvement: manipulates steepness of chroma transients
CVBS	Composite Video Blanking and Synchronisation
DAC	Digital to Analogue Converter
DBE	Dynamic Bass Enhancement: extra low frequency amplification
DBX	Dynamic Bass Expander
D/K	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.5 MHz
DFU	Direction For Use: description for the end user
DNR	Dynamic Noise Reduction
DSP	Digital Signal Processing
DST	Dealer Service Tool: special remote control designed for dealers to enter e.g. service mode
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory
EHT	Extra High Tension
EHT-	

INFORMATION	Extra High Tensioninformationrmation
EU	Europe
EW	East West, related to horizontal deflection of the set
EXT	External (source), entering the set via SCART or Cinch
FBL	Fast Blanking: DC signal accompanying RGB signals
FILAMENT	Filament of CRT
FLASH	Flash memory
FM	Field Memory
FM	Frequency Modulation
HA	Horizontal Acquisition: horizontal sync pulse coming out of the HIP
HFB	Horizontal Flyback Pulse: horizontal sync pulse from large signal deflection
HP	Headphone
Hue	Colour phase control for NTSC (not the same as 'Tint')
I	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.0 MHz
I2C	Integrated IC bus
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IIC	Integrated IC bus
Interlaced	Scan mode where two fields are used to form one frame. Each field contains half the number of the total amount of lines. The fields are written in "pairs", causing line flicker.
ITV	Institutional TV
LATAM	Latin America
LED	Light Emitting Diode
L/L'	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.5 MHz. L' is Band I, L is all bands except for Band I
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
LS	Large Screen
LS	Loudspeaker
LSP	Large signal panel
M/N	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 4.5 MHz
MSP	Multistandard Sound Processor: ITT sound decoder
MUTE	Mute-Line
NC	Not Connected
NICAM	Near Instantaneous Compounded Audio Multiplexing. This is a digital sound system, mainly used in Europe.
NTSC	National Television Standard Committee. Colour system mainly used in North America and Japan. Colour carrier NTSC M/N = 3.579545 MHz, NTSC 4.43 = 4.433619 MHz (this is a VCR norm, it is not transmitted off-air)
NVM	Non Volatile Memory: IC containing TV related data e.g. alignments
OB	Option Byte
OC	Open Circuit
OSD	On Screen Display
PAL	Phase Alternating Line. Colour system mainly used in West Europe (colour carrier = 4.433619 MHz) and South America (colour carrier PAL M = 3.575612 MHz and PAL N = 3.582056 MHz)
PCB	Printed Circuit board
PIP	Picture In Picture
PLL	Phase Locked Loop. Used for e.g. FST tuning systems. The customer can give directly the desired frequency
POR	Power-On Reset
Progressive Scan	Scan mode where all scan lines are displayed in one frame at the same time, creating a

	double vertical resolution.
PTP	Picture Tube Panel (or CRT-panel)
RAM	Random Access Memory
RC	Remote Control handset
RC5	Remote Control system 5, signal from the remote control receiver
RGB	Red Green Blue
ROM	Read Only Memory
SAM	Service Alignment Mode
SAP	Second Audio Program
SC	Sandcastle: pulse derived from sync signals
S/C	Short Circuit
SCAVERM	Scan Velocity Modulation
SCL	Serial Clock
SDA	Serial Data
SDM	Service Default Mode
SECAM	SEquence Couleur Avec Memoire. Colour system mainly used in France and East Europe. Colour carriers = 4.406250 MHz and 4.250000 MHz
SIF	Sound Intermediate Frequency
SS	Small Screen
STBY	Standby
SVHS	Super Video Home System
SW	Software
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
TXT	Teletext
μP	Microprocessor
UOC	Ultimate One Chip
VA	Vertical Acquisition
VBAT	Main supply voltage for the deflection stage (mostly 141 V)
V-chip	Violence Chip
VCR	Video Cassette Recorder
WYSIWYR	What You See Is What You Record: record selection that follows main picture and sound
XTAL	Quartz crystal
YC	Luminance (Y) and Chrominance (C) signal

## Schematic notes

Diversity tabel A1					
Item	Description	14"/19" DBX	19" Mono, Stereo Non- DBX	13"	
1515	Relay 5A	X	X		
2505	2n2 1kV			X	
2566	47U 25V	X			
2580	47U 25V	X	X		
3508	1M5	X	X		
3560	47R	X			
3567	2K2	X			
3568	8K2	X			
3580	47K	X	X		
6561	BYW76-RAS15/10	X	X		
6580	BAS316	X	X		
6581	BAS316	X	X		
7562	BC857B	X			
7564	BC857B	X			
7580	BC857B	X	X		
9503	Wire			X	

\*\$\* FOR MAINS 120V AC 170V (177V)  
220V AC 309V (317V)

.V.. Normal Operation  
.V..) Standby Mode

↓ HOT GROUND  
— COLD GROUND

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## Schematic notes

Diversity table A2						
Item	Description	14" Real flat	19" CRT A48EJP03X110/A48JLL40X46(M)	13"	19" CRT A48KRD89X04	
2402	560N 250V	X	X	X	X	
2404	360N 250V	X				
2416	470P	X	X	X		
5403	33U			X	X	
5406	COI LINCOR DRUM	X				
9403	Wire	X	X			
9404	Wire		X	X	X	

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

### # \$ K + Schematic notes

AP / CH	14"	17"	20"	21"	21" CHINA
3471	5R6	3R3	3R3	3R3	3R3
3472	5R6	3R3	5R6	3R3	3R9

LATAM	14"	20"	21"
3471	6R8	3R9	3R3
3472	3R9	3R9	3R3

NAFTA	13V	19V
3471	6R8	3R9
3472	3R3	3R9

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

### Schematic notes

Diversity tabel A5					
Item	Description	14" Real flat	19" DBX	13"/19" Mono	19" Stereo Non-DBX
2202	100N 25V	X	X	X	X
2220	470N 50V		X		
2221	22N 50V	X	X		
2226	100P 50V			X	X
2227	4N7 50V			X	X
2228	820P 50V			X	X
2229	10U 50V			X	X
3220	100R		X		
3221	560R		X		
3222	100R		X		
3232	2K2			X	X
4209	Jumper	X	X		
4212	Jumper			X	
4214	Jumper				X
7205	BC857B		X		
9618	Wire	X	X		

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

### Schematic notes

Diversity table A6					
Item	Description	Non-DBX		DBX	
		25" Mono	25" Stereo	25" + 27" + 32" + 36"	20" Real flat
2246	4U7 50V	X			
2254	100P 50V				X
2254	Jumper	X	X	X	

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

### Schematic notes

Diversity tabel A7

Item	Description	19" Stereo Non-DBX	14"/19" DBX	13"/19" Mono
3601	8K2		X	
3609	1K	X		
3610	8K2	X		
3614	4K7			X
3615	10K			X
3617	4K7			X
3619	8K2			X
3635	100R	X		
3635	100R			
9692	Wire		X	

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

### Schematic notes

Diversity tabel A8

Item	Description	14"/19" DBX, 19" Non-DBX Front I/O	19" Non-DBX, No Front I/O	13"/19" Mono
0246	Con 3P M		X	
0246	Con 5P M	X	X	
2906	470N 16V	X	X	
2907	1N 50V	X	X	
2941	1U 50V			X
2942	33N 50V			X
2943	100N 16V			X
2944	47N 50V			X
2945	10N 50V			X
2946	1U 16V			X
3905	15K	X	X	
3906	10K	X	X	
3941	100R			X
3942	3K9			X
3943	2K7			X
3944	2K7			X
3945	1K			X
3946	18K			X
3947	330R			X
3948	47K			X
3949	15K			X
3950	560R			X
3951	390R			X
4903	Jumper	X	X	
7901	AN7522N	X	X	
7902	AN7523N			X
7941	BC847B			X
7942	BC847B			X
7943	BC847B			X
9901	Wire			X
9902	Wire			X
9913	Wire	X	X	
9914	Wire	X	X	

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## **Schematic notes**

Diversity tabel A9

Item	Description	14" Realfat	19" DBX	19" Stereo Non-DBX, Front I/O	13"/19" Mono
1831	XTL 18MHZ432	X	X		
2831	IP 50V	X	X		
2832	IP 50V	X	X		
2833	47P 50V	X	X		
2834	470P 50V	X	X		
2835	220P 50V	X	X		
2836	1N5 50V	X	X		
2837	4U7 50V	X	X		
2838	47P 50V	X	X		
2839	47P 50V	X	X		
2840	100N 25V	X	X		
2841	10U 50V	X	X		
2842	100N 25V	X	X		
2843	10U 50V	X	X		
2844	10U 50V	X	X		
2845	100N 25V	X	X		
2846	100U 25V	X	X		
2849	1N 50V	X	X		
2850	1N 50V	X	X		
2851	4U7 10V	X	X		
2852	1N 50V	X	X		
2853	4U7 10V	X	X		
2854	1N 50V	X	X		
2855	33P 50V	X	X		
2856	47P 50V	X	X		
2857	150P 50V	X	X		
2860	180P 50V	X	X		
2894	220P 50V	X	X		
2895	560P 50V	X	X		
2897	390P 50V	X	X		
2898	10N 50V	X	X		
3831	47K	X	X		
3832	100R	X	X		
3833	100R	X	X		
3836	1K	X			
3836	1K		X		
3837	100R	X			
3837	100R		X		
3838	1K	X	X		
3839	100R	X	X		
3843	2K2	X	X		
4831	Jumper	X	X		
4833	Jumper	X	X		
4835	Jumper	X	X		
5831	6U8	X	X		
5832	6U8	X	X		
5833	6U8	X	X		
5833	Wire				X
5835	12U	X	X		
6831	1N4148	X	X		
7831	MSP3445G	X	X		

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## Schematic notes

Diversity table A10					
Item	Description	14" Real flat	19" DBX	19" Stereo	13"/19" Mono
2801	22U	X			
2801	22U		X		
2802	220N 25V	X			
2802	220N 25V		X		
2803	2U2 10V	X	X		
2804	4U7 10V	X	X		
2805	4U7 10V	X	X		
3801	220R	X	X		
3802	1K	X	X		
3803	100K	X	X		
3804	82K	X	X		
3805	1K	X	X		
3806	100K	X	X		
3807	82K	X	X		
3808	1K	X	X		
4802	Jumper	X	X		
4804	Jumper	X	X		
4807	Jumper			X	
7801	HEF4052BT	X	X		
7802	HEF4053BT	X	X		
7803	BC847B	X	X		
7804	BC847B	X	X		

EU	Output			HEF Logic	
	Scart1	Scart2	Monitor	SEL-MAIN-FRNT-RR	SC2_CTRL
Front In	RF Mode	Front Mode	Front Mode	0	0
Scart 1 in	RF Mode	Scart1 Mode	Scart1 Mode	0	1
Scart 2 in	RF Mode	RF Mode	Scart2 Mode	1	0
R.F In	RF Mode	RF Mode	RF Mode	1	1

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## Schematic notes

Diversity table A11					
Item	Description	14" Real flat	13"/19" Mono	19" DBX	19" Non-DBX, Front I/O
1861	Res 514.5kHz			X X	
2861	220N 25V			X X	
2862	2U2 10V			X X	
2864	2U2 50V			X X	
2865	2U2 50V			X X	
2866	2U2 10V			X X	
2867	3N3 10V			X X	
2868	150P 50V			X X	
2869	47N			X X	
2870	47N			X X	
2871	150P 50V			X X	
2872	3N3			X X	
2873	2U2 10V			X X	
2874	100U 25V			X X	
2875	100U 25V			X X	
2876	4U7 50V			X X	
2877	10U 50V			X X	
2878	1U 50V			X X	
2879	4N7 50V			X X	
2880	22N 50V			X X	
2883	470U 16V			X X	
2884	2U2 50V			X X	
2885	220N 50V			X X	
2886	220N 25V			X X	
2891	2U2 10V			X	
3861	100K			X X	
3862	15K			X X	
3863	1K2			X X	
3864	100R			X X	
3865	100R			X X	
3866	100R			X X	
3867	3K3			X X	
5861	10U			X X	
7861	TDA9853H/V1			X X	
9890	Wire			X X	
9894	Wire			X	

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## Schematic notes

Diversity tabel A12					
Item	Description	14" Real flat	19" Non-DBX, Front I/O	19" DBX	19" Non-DBX, No front I/O
					13"/1g" Mono
0218	Soc cinch 2P F				X
0218	Soc cinch 3P F		X	X	
0218	Soc cinch 3P F	X			
0232	Soc phone 1P F	X	X	X	X
2181	22P 50V	X	X	X	X
2182	330P 50V	X	X	X	X
2183	330P 50V	X	X	X	
2981	100U 25V	X	X	X	X
2982	470P 50V	X	X	X	X
2983	100U 25V	X	X	X	X
2984	470P 50V	X	X	X	X
3181	75R	X	X	X	X
3182	100R	X	X	X	X
3183	150R	X	X	X	X
3184	47K	X	X	X	X
3185	150R	X	X	X	
3186	47K	X	X	X	
3981	120R	X	X	X	X
3982	120R	X	X	X	X
9181	Wire	X	X	X	X
9982	Wire				X

ITEM	PAINTER LEADER	PAINTER PLUS
3681	470 ohm	270 ohm
3682	3.9k ohm	3.3k ohm
3683	270 ohm	390 ohm
3684	470 ohm	560 ohm
3685	560 ohm	560 ohm
3686	1.8k ohm	1.5k ohm

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## Schematic notes

Diversity tabel A13

Item	Description	14" Real flat	19" DBX
0223	Cinch 6P F		X
0223	Cinch 3P F	X	
0225	M-DIN 4P F	X	X
2101	470N 16V		X
2102	22P 50V		X
2103	330P 50V	X	X
2104	330P 50V		X
2105	10U 50V		X
2106	10U 50V		X
2122	330P 50V	X	X
2123	2U2 10V	X	X
2124	330P 50V	X	X
2125	2U2 10V	X	X
2135	22P 50V	X	X
2136	22P 50V	X	X
2141	330P 50V	X	X
3101	68R		X
3102	1K		X
3103	150R		X
3104	220K		X
3105	150R		X
3106	220K		X
3123	150R	X	X
3124	47K	X	X
3125	150R	X	X
3126	47K	X	X
3135	75R	X	X
3136	100R	X	X
3137	75R	X	X
3138	100R	X	X
3141	1K	X	X
4101	Jumper		X
4102	Jumper		X
4104	Jumper		X
4121	Jumper	X	X
7101	BC847B		X
9121	Wire	X	X
9122	Wire	X	X

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## Schematic notes

NAFTA	13V	19V
3349	2R2	1R0
3350	2R2	1R0
5341	spt0508 12u	fxdind 3u3

AP / CH	14"	17"	20"	21"	21" CHINA
3349	2R2	3K9	1R2	1R2	1R2
3350	2R2	1R0	1R2	1R2	1R2
5341	spt0508 27u	spt0508 12u	spt0508 2u2	fxdind 1u5	spt0508 27u

LATAM	14"	20"	21"
3349	1R8	1R2	1R8
3350	1R8	1R2	1R8
5341	spt0508 12u	fxdind 22u	spt0508 56u

Europe	14"	17"	20"	21"
3349	1R5	2R7	1R0	1R5
3350	1R5	3R3	1R0	1R5
5341	spt0508 15u	spt0508 12u	spt0508 10u	spt0508 22u

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.

## Schematic notes

# For 25" and above	
0251	For Chassis with Rear Scart
0252	For Chassis with Rear Scart
0261	For Chassis with Rear Cinch
6161	BZX79-C6V8

* For 21" and below	
3150	47K
3151	1K
3152	47K
3153	1K
9152	For mono set w/out front cinch
9153	For stereo set w/out front cinch

Items marked with a \*, but not mentioned in the diversity table have no diversity in this product.



# Philips Consumer Electronics

## Technical Service Data

Service and Quality  
Service Publications Dept.  
One Philips Drive  
P.O. Box 14810  
Knoxville, TN 37914

### Manual 7602

Model no.: 20LX200125

First Publish: 5-10-2001

Rev. Date: 10-16-2002

Print Date: 06/04/2007

### Electrical Adjustments

#### REFER TO SAFETY GUIDELINES

**SAFETY NOTICE:** ANY PERSON ATTEMPTING TO SERVICE THIS CHASSIS MUST FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE CHASSIS AND BE AWARE OF THE NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED WHEN SERVICING ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTAINING HIGH VOLTAGES.

**CAUTION: USE A SEPARATE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER FOR THIS UNIT WHEN SERVICING**

## Alignments

**Note:** The Service Default Mode (SDM) and Service Alignment Mode (SAM) are described in ***Service Modes Error Codes And Fault Finding***. Menu navigation is done with the 'CURSOR UP, DOWN, LEFT or RIGHT' keys of the remote control transmitter.

## General Alignment Conditions

Perform all electrical adjustments under the following conditions:

- AC voltage and frequency: 110 V ( $\pm 10\%$ ), 60 Hz ( $\pm 5\%$ ).
- Connect the set to the AC power via an isolation transformer.
- Allow the set to warm up for approximately 20 minutes.
- Measure the voltages and waveforms in relation to chassis ground (with the exception of the voltages on the primary side of the power supply). Never use the cooling fins / plates as ground.
- Test probe:  $R_i > 10 \text{ M}\Omega$ ;  $C_i < 2.5 \text{ pF}$ .
- Use an isolated trimmer / screwdriver to perform the alignments.

## Hardware Alignments

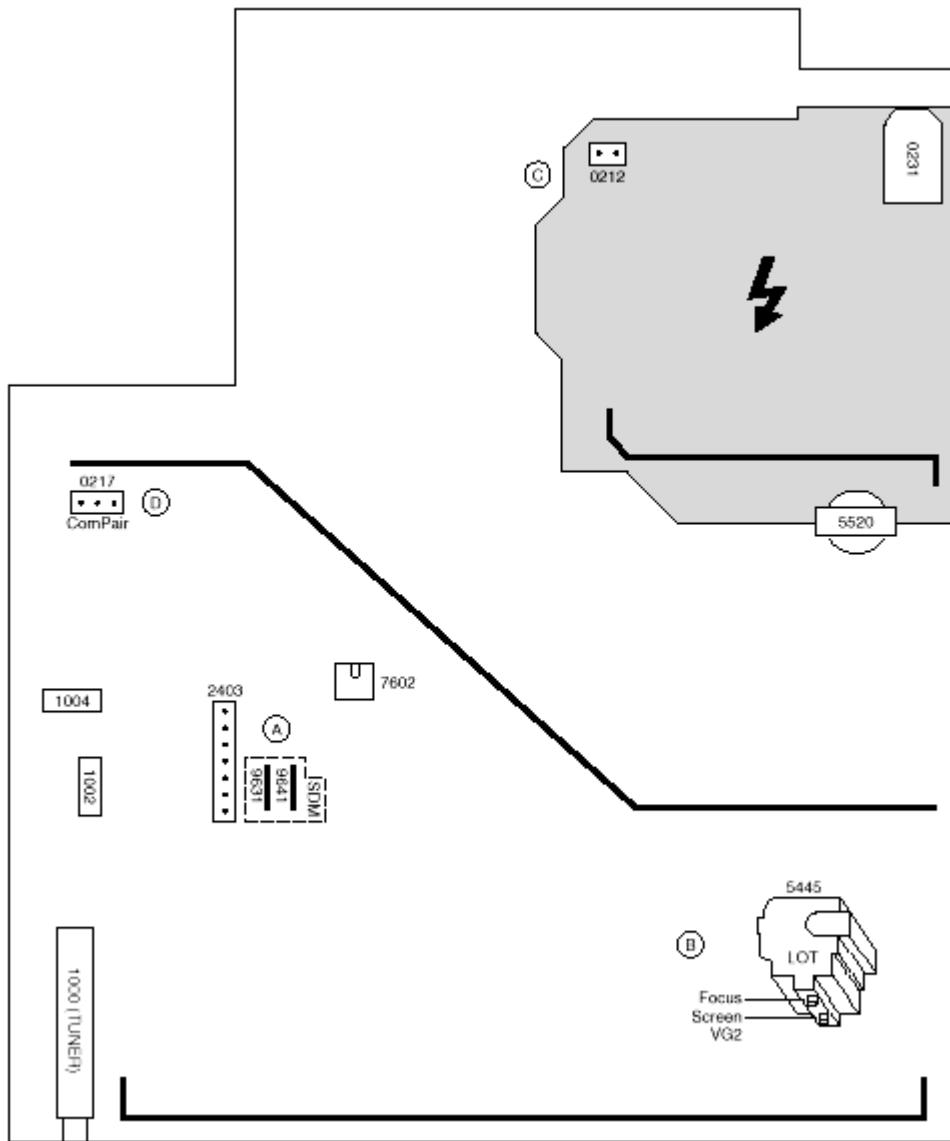


Fig. 1

## Vg2 Adjustment

1. Activate the SAM.
2. Go to the WHITE TONE sub menu.
3. Set the values of NORMAL RED, GREEN and BLUE to 40.
4. Go, via the MENU key, to the normal user menu and set
  - CONTRAST to zero.
  - BRIGHTNESS to minimum (OSD just visible in a dark room).
5. Return to the SAM via the MENU key.
6. Connect the RF output of a pattern generator to the antenna input. Test pattern is a 'black' picture (blank screen on CRT without any OSD info).

7. Set the channel of the oscilloscope to 50 V/div and the time base to 0.2 ms (external triggering on the vertical pulse).
8. Ground the scope at the CRT panel and connect a 10:1 probe to one of the cathodes of the picture tube socket (see diagram B).
9. Measure the cut off pulse during first full line after the frame blanking (see Fig. 2). You will see two pulses, one being the cut off pulse and the other being the white drive pulse. Choose the one with the lowest value, this is the cut off pulse.
10. Select the cathode with the highest  $V_{DC}$  value for the alignment. Adjust the  $V_{cutoff}$  of this gun with the SCREEN potentiometer (see Fig. 1) on the LOT to the correct value (see table below).
11. Restore BRIGHTNESS and CONTRAST to normal (= 31).

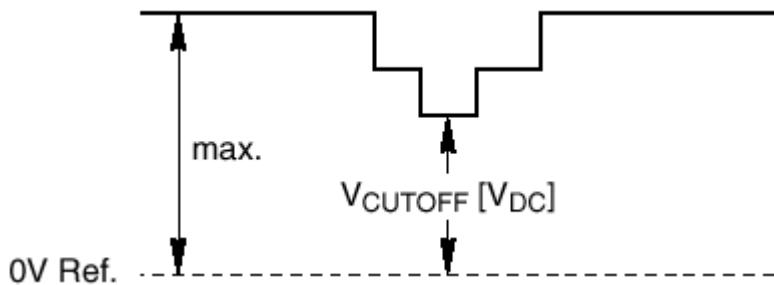


Fig. 2

Screen size	Cut-off [V]
13V, 14", 14RF, 15RF, 17", 19V, 20"	140 ± 4
21" (L8)	150 ± 4
21" (M8), 20RF, 21RF, 24WS, 25BLD, 25HF, 28 BLD, 28WS	125 ± 4
25V, 25BLS, 25RF, 27V, 28BLS, 29", 29RF, 32V, 33", 32WS, 35V	145 ± 10

## Focusing

1. Tune the set to a circle or crosshatch test pattern (use an external video pattern generator).
2. Choose picture mode NATURAL (or MOVIES) with the 'SMART PICTURE' button on the remote control transmitter.
3. Adjust the FOCUS potentiometer (see Fig.1) until the vertical lines at 2/3 from east and west, at the height of the centerline, are of minimum width without visible haze.

## Software Alignments And Settings

Enter the Service Alignment Mode (see **Service Modes Error Codes And Fault Finding**). The SAM menu will now appear on the screen.

## Options

## Display Option Byte Table

S A M							
O P 1							X X X
O P 2							X X X
O P 3							X X X
O P 4							X X X
O P 5							X X X
O P 6							X X X
O P 7							X X X

Options are used to control the presence / absence of certain features and hardware.

### ***How to change an Option Byte***

An Option Byte represents a number of different options.

Changing these bytes directly makes it possible to set all options very fast. All options are controlled via seven option bytes. Select the option byte (OB1.. OB7) with the MENU UP/DOWN keys, and enter the new value.

Leaving the OPTION submenu saves changes in the Option Byte settings. Some changes will only take effect after the set has been switched OFF and ON with the AC power switch (cold start).

### ***How to calculate the value of an Option Byte***

Calculate an Option Byte value (OB1 .. OB7) in the following way:

1. Check the status of the single option bits (OP): are they enabled (1) or disabled (0).
2. When an option bit is enabled (1) it represents a certain value (see column 'Dec. value' in table below). When an option bit is disabled, its value is 0.
3. The total value of an Option Byte is formed by the sum of its eight option bits.

OPTION BYTE STRUCTURE									
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	TOTAL VALUE
Dec. value	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
OB1	OP17	OP16	OP15	OP14	OP13	OP12	OP11	OP10	Sum (OP10 to OP17)
OB2	OP27	OP26	OP25	OP24	OP23	OP22	OP21	OP20	Sum (OP20 to OP27)
OB3	OP37	OP36	OP35	OP34	OP33	OP32	OP31	OP30	Sum (OP30 to OP37)
OB4	OP47	OP46	OP45	OP44	OP43	OP42	OP41	OP40	Sum (OP40 to OP47)
OB5	OP57	OP56	OP55	OP54	OP53	OP52	OP51	OP50	Sum (OP50 to OP57)
OB6	OP67	OP66	OP65	OP64	OP63	OP62	OP61	OP60	Sum (OP60 to OP67)
OB7	OP77	OP76	OP75	OP74	OP73	OP72	OP71	OP70	Sum (OP70 to OP77)

### ***Option Bit Assignment***

Following are the option bit assignments for all L01 software clusters.

- Option Byte 1 (OB1)
  - OP10: CHINA
  - OP11: VIRGIN\_MODE

- OP12: UK\_PNP
- OP13: ACI
- OP14: ATS
- OP15: LNA
- OP16: FM\_RADIO
- OP17: PHILIPS\_TUNER
- Option Byte 2 (OB2)
- OP20: HUE
- OP21: COLOR\_TEMP
- OP22: CONTRAST\_PLUS
- OP23: TILT
- OP24: NOISE\_REDUCTION
- OP25: CHANNEL\_NAMING
- OP26: SMART\_PICTURE
- OP27: SMART\_SOUND
- Option Byte 3 (OB3)
- OP30: AVL
- OP31: WSSB
- OP32: WIDE\_SCREEN
- OP33: SHIFT\_HEADER\_SUBTITLE
- OP34: CONTINUOUS\_ZOOM
- OP35: COMPRESS\_16\_9
- OP36: EXPAND\_4\_3
- OP37: EW\_FUNCTION
- Option Byte 4 (OB4)
- OP40: STEREO\_NON\_DBX
- OP41: STEREO\_DBX
- OP42: STEREO\_PB
- OP43: STEREO\_NICAM\_2CS
- OP44: DELTA\_VOLUME
- OP45: ULTRA\_BASS
- OP46: VOLUME\_LIMITER
- OP47: INCR\_SUR
- Option Byte 5 (OB5)
- OP50: PIP
- OP51: HOTEL\_MODE
- OP52: SVHS
- OP53: CVI
- OP54: AV3
- OP55: AV2
- OP56: AV1
- OP57: NTSC\_PLAYBACK
- Option Byte 6 (OB6)
- OP60: Reserved (value = 0)
- OP61: SMART\_TEXT
- OP62: SMART\_LOCK
- OP63: VCHIP
- OP64: WAKEUP\_CLOCK
- OP65: SMART\_CLOCK

- OP66: SMART\_SURF
- OP67: PERSONAL\_ZAPPING
- Option Byte 7 (OB7)
- OP70: SOUND\_SYSTEM\_AP\_3 /MULTI\_STANDARD\_EUR / SYSTEM\_LT\_2
- OP71: SOUND\_SYSTEM\_AP\_2 / WEST\_EU/ SYSTEM\_LT\_1
- OP72: SOUND\_SYSTEM\_AP\_1
- OP73: COLOR\_SYSTEM\_AP
- OP74: Reserved (value = 0)
- OP75: Reserved (value = 0)
- OP76: TIME\_WIN2
- OP77: TIME\_WIN1

### ***Option bit definition***

- OP10: CHINA  
0 : Tuning is not for China set, or this option bit is not applicable,  
1 : Tuning is for China set,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP11: VIRGIN\_MODE 0 :  
Virgin mode is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Virgin mode is enabled. Plug and Play menu item will be displayed to perform installation at the initial startup of the TV when VIRGIN\_MODE is set to 1. After installation is finished, this option bit will be automatically set to 0,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP12: UK\_PNP  
0 : UK's default Plug and Play setting is not available or not applicable, 1 : UK's default Plug and Play setting is available. When UK\_PNP and VIRGIN\_MODE are set to 1 at the initial setup, LANGUAGE = ENGLISH, COUNTRY = GREAT BRITAIN and after exiting from menu, VIRGIN\_MODE will be set automatically to 0 while UK\_PNP remains 1,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP13: ACI  
0 : ACI feature is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : ACI feature is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP14: ATS  
0 : ATS feature is disabled or not applicable, 1 : ATS feature is enabled. When ATS is enabled, it sorts the program in an ascending order starting from program 1,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP15: LNA  
0 :Auto Picture Booster is not available or not applicable,  
1: Auto Picture Booster is available,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP16: FM\_RADIO  
0 : FM radio feature is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : FM radio feature is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP17: PHILIPS\_TUNER  
0 : ALPS / MASCO compatible tuner is in use,  
1 : Philips compatible tuner is in use,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP20: HUE

- 0 : Hue/Tint Level is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Hue/Tint Level is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP21: COLOR\_TEMP  
0 : Color Temperature is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Color Temperature is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP22: CONTRAST\_PLUS  
0 : Contrast+ is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Contrast+ is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP23: TILT  
0 : Rotate Picture is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Rotate Picture is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP24: NOISE\_REDUCTION  
0 : Noise Reduction (NR) is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Noise Reduction (NR) is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP25: CHANNEL\_NAMING  
0 : Name FM Channel is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Name FM Channel is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.  
Note : Name FM channel can be enabled only when FM\_RADIO = 1.
- OP26: SMART\_PICTURE  
0 : Smart Picture is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Smart Picture is enabled,  
Default setting : 1
- OP27: SMART\_SOUND  
0 : Smart Sound is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Smart Sound is enabled,  
Default setting : 1
- AP30: AVL  
0 : AVL is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : AVL is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP31: WSSB  
0 : WSSB is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : WSSB is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.  
Note : This option bit can be set to 1 only when WIDE\_SCREEN = 1.
- OP32: WIDE\_SCREEN  
0 : Software is used for 4:3 set or not applicable,  
1 : Software is used for 16:9 set,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP33: SHIFT\_HEADER\_SUBTITLE  
0 : Shift Header / Subtitle is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Shift Header / Subtitle is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.  
Note : This option bit can be set to 1 only when WIDE\_SCREEN = 1.

- OP34: CONTINUOUS\_ZOOM  
0 : Continuous Zoom is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Continuous Zoom is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.  
Note : This option bit can be set to 1 only when WIDE\_SCREEN = 1.
- OP35: COMPRESS\_16\_9  
0 : COMPRESS 16:9 selection is not applicable. Item should not be in the FORMAT menu list,  
1 : COMPRESS 16:9 selection is applicable. Item should not be in the FORMAT menu list,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP36: EXPAND\_4\_3  
0 : Expand 4:3 selection is not applicable. Item should not be in the FORMAT menu list,  
1 : Expand 4:3 selection is applicable. Item should be in the FORMAT menu list,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP37: EW\_FUNCTION  
0 : EW function is disabled. In this case, only Expand 4:3 is allowed, Compress 16:9 is not applicable.  
1 : EW function is enabled. In this case, both Expand 4:3 and Compress 16:9 are applicable.  
Default setting : 0.
- OP40: STEREO\_NON\_DBX  
0 : For AP\_NTSC, chip TDA 9853 is not present,  
1 : For AP\_NTSC, chip TDA 9853 is present,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP41: STEREO\_DBX  
0 : For AP\_NTSC, chip MSP 3445 is not present,  
1 : For AP\_NTSC, chip MSP 3445 is present, Default setting : 0.
- OP42: STEREO\_PB  
0 : For AP\_PAL, chip MSP3465 is not present,  
1 : For AP\_PAL, chip MSP3465 is present,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP43: STEREO\_NICAM\_2CS  
0 : For EU and AP\_PAL, chip MSP 3415 is not present,  
1 : For EU and AP\_PAL, chip MSP 3415 is present,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP44: DELTA\_VOLUME  
0 : Delta Volume Level is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Delta Volume Level is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP45: ULTRA\_BASS  
0 : Ultra Bass is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Ultra Bass is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP46: VOLUME\_LIMITER  
0 : Volume Limiter Level is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Volume Limiter Level is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP47: INCR\_SUR  
0 : Incredible Surround feature is disabled,  
1 : Incredible Surround feature is enabled,  
Default setting : 1
- OP50: PIP  
0 : PIP is disabled or not applicable,

- 1 : PIP is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP51: HOTEL\_MODE  
0 : Hotel mode is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Hotel mode is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP52: SVHS  
0 : SVHS source is not available,  
1 : SVHS source is available,  
Default setting : 0.  
Note : This option bit is not applicable for EU.
- OP53: CVI  
0 : CVI source is not available,  
1 : CVI source is available,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP54: AV3  
0 : Side/Front AV3 source is not present,  
1 : Side/Front AV3 source is present,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP55: AV2  
0 : AV2 source is not present,  
1 : AV2 source is present,  
Default setting : 0.  
Note : For EU, when AV2=1, both EXT2 and SVHS2 should be included in the OSD loop.
- OP56: AV1  
0 : AV1 source is not present,  
1 : AV1 source is present,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP57: NTSC\_PLAYBACK  
0 : NTSC playback feature is not available,  
1 : NTSC playback feature is available,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP60: Reserved  
Default setting : 0.
- OP61: SMART\_TEXT  
0 : Smart Text Mode and Favorite Page are disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Smart Text Mode and Favorite Page are enabled,  
Default setting : 1.
- OP62: SMART\_LOCK  
0 : Child Lock and Lock Channel are disabled or not applicable for EU,  
1 : Child Lock and Lock Channel are enabled for EU,  
Default setting : 1.
- OP63: VCHIP  
0 : VCHIP feature is disabled,  
1 : VCHIP feature is enabled,  
Default setting : 1.
- OP64: WAKEUP\_CLOCK  
0 : Wake up clock feature is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Wake up clock feature is enabled,  
Default setting : 1.

- OP65: SMART\_CLOCK  
0 : Smart Clock Using Teletext and Smart Clock Using PBS is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Smart Clock Using Teletext and Smart Clock Using PBS is enabled. For NAFTA, menu item AUTOCHRON is present in the INSTALL submenu,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP66: SMART\_SURF  
0 : Smart Surf feature is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Smart Surf feature is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP67: PERSONAL\_ZAPPING  
0 : Personal Zapping feature is disabled or not applicable,  
1 : Personal Zapping feature is enabled,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP70: MULTI\_STANDARD\_EUR  
0 : Not for Europe multi standard set, or this option bit is not applicable,  
1 : For Europe multi standard set.  
Default setting : 0.  
Note : This option bit is used to control the SYSTEM selection in Manual Store : If MULTI\_STANDARD\_EUR = 1 then SYSTEM = Europe, West Europe, East Europe, UK, France otherwise SYSTEM = 'Europe, West Europe, UK for West Europe' (WEST\_EU=1) or SYSTEM = 'Europe, West Europe, East Europe for East Europe' (WEST\_EU=0)
- OP71: WEST\_EU  
0 : For East Europe set, or this option bit is not applicable,  
1 : For West Europe set,  
Default setting : 0.
- OP71 and 70: SYSTEM\_LT\_1, SYSTEM\_LT\_2  
These two option bits are allocated for LATAM system selection.  
00 : NTSC-M  
01 : NTSC-M, PAL-M  
10 : NTSC-M, PAL-M, PAL-N  
11 : NTSC-M, PAL-M, PAL-N, PAL-BG  
Default setting : 00
- OP70, 71 and 72: SOUND\_SYSTEM\_AP\_1, SOUND\_SYSTEM\_AP\_2, SOUND\_SYSTEM\_AP\_3  
These three option bits are allocated for AP\_PAL sound system selection.  
000 : BG  
001 : BG / DK  
010 : I / DK  
011 : BG / I / DK  
100 : BG / I / DK / M  
Default setting : 00
- OP73: COLOR\_SYSTEM\_AP  
This option bit is allocated for AP-PAL color system selection.  
0 : Auto, PAL 4.43, NTSC 4.43, NTSC 3.58  
1 : Auto, PAL 4.43, NTSC 4.43, NTSC 3.58, SECAM  
Default setting : 0
- OP74: Reserved  
Default setting : 0.
- OP75: Reserved  
Default setting : 0.

- OP77 and 76: TIME\_WIN1, TIME\_WIN2

00 :The time window is set to 1.2s

01 : The time window is set to 2s

10 : The time window is set to 5s

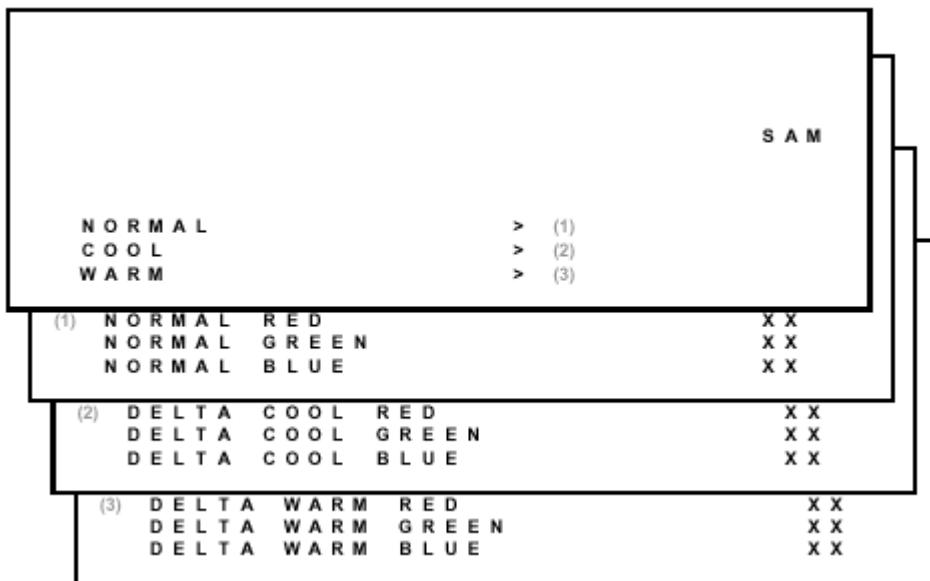
11 : not in use

Default setting : 01

Note :The time-out for all digit entries depend on this setting.

## Tuner

Note: Described alignments are only necessary when the NVM (item 7602) is replaced.



## *IF PLL*

This adjustment is auto-aligned. Therefore, no action is required.

## *AFW (AFC window)*

Fixed value is OFF.

## *AGC (AGC take over point)*

Set the external pattern generator to a color bar video signal and connect the RF output to aerial input. Set amplitude to 10 mV and set frequency to 61.25 MHz (channel 3).

Connect a DC multimeter to pin 1 of the tuner (item 1000 on the main panel).

1. Activate the SAM.
2. Go to the TUNER sub menu.
3. Select AFW with the UP/DOWN cursor keys and set to ON.
4. Select AGC with the UP/DOWN cursor keys.
5. Adjust the AGC-value (default value is 27) with the LEFT/RIGHT cursor keys until the voltage at pin 1 of the tuner

lies between 3.8 and 2.3 V.

6. Select AFW with the UP/DOWN cursor keys and set to OFF.
7. Switch the set to STANDBY.

### **YD (Y-delay adjustment)**

Always set to 3.

### **CL (Cathode drive level)**

Always set to 4.

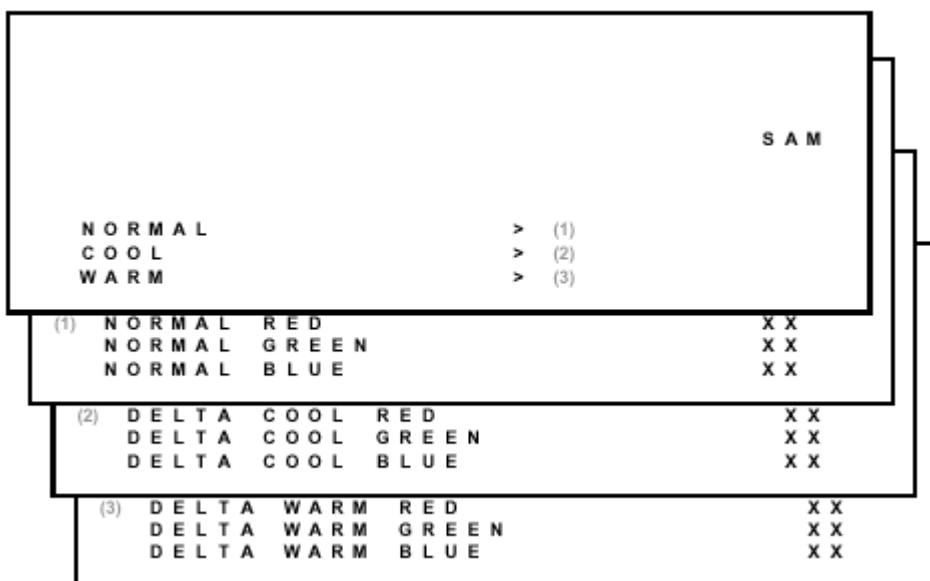
### **AFA**

Read only bit, for monitoring purpose only.

### **AFB**

Read only bit, for monitoring purpose only.

## **White Tone**



In the WHITE TONE sub menu, the values of the black cut off level can be adjusted. Normally, no alignment is needed for the WHITE TONE. You can use the given default values.

The color temperature mode (NORMAL, COOL and WARM) and the color (R, G, and B) can be selected with the UP/DOWN RIGHT/LEFT cursor keys. The value can be changed with the LEFT/RIGHT cursor keys. First, select the values for the NORMAL color temperature. Then select the values for the COOL and WARM mode. After alignment, switch the set to standby, in order to store the alignments.

Default settings:

1. **NORMAL** (color temperature = 10500 K):

- NORMAL R = 40
- NORMAL G = 40
- NORMAL B = 40

2. **COOL** (color temperature = 14000 K):

- DELTA COOL R = -2
- DELTA COOL G = 0
- DELTA COOL B = 6

3. **WARM** (color temperature = 8200 K):

- DELTA WARM R = 2
- DELTA WARM G = 0
- DELTA WARM B = -7

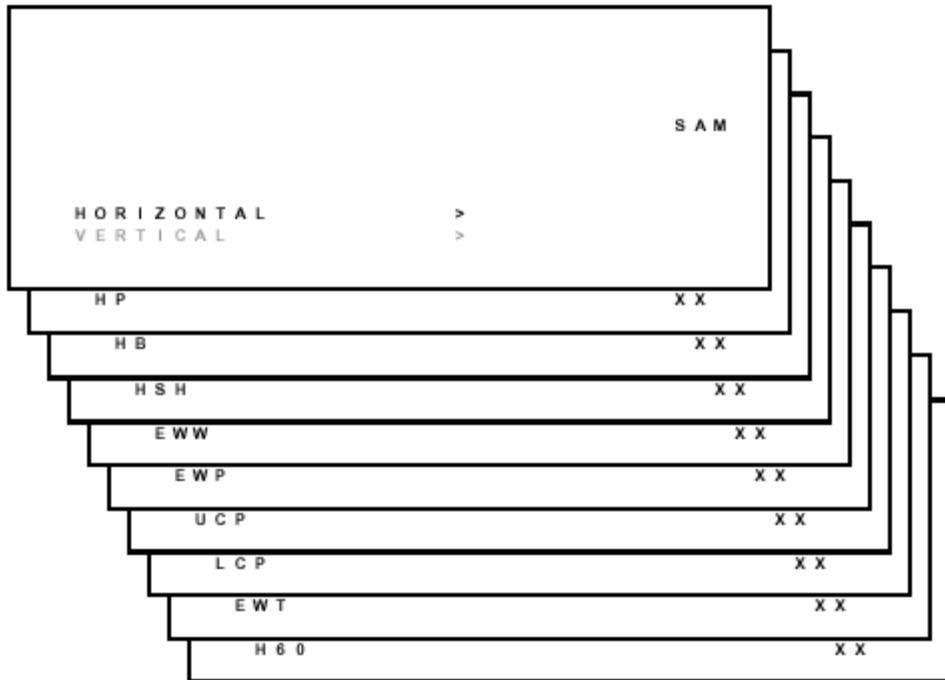
## Geometry

The geometry alignments menu contains several items to align the set, in order to obtain a correct picture geometry.

Connect an external video pattern generator to the aerial input of the TV-set and input a crosshatch test pattern. Set the generator amplitude to at least 1 mV and set frequency to 61.25 MHz (channel 3).

1. Set 'Smart Picture' to NATURAL (or MOVIES).
2. Activate the SAM menu (see chapter 5).
3. Go to the GEOMETRY sub menu.
4. Choose HORIZONTAL or VERTICAL alignment

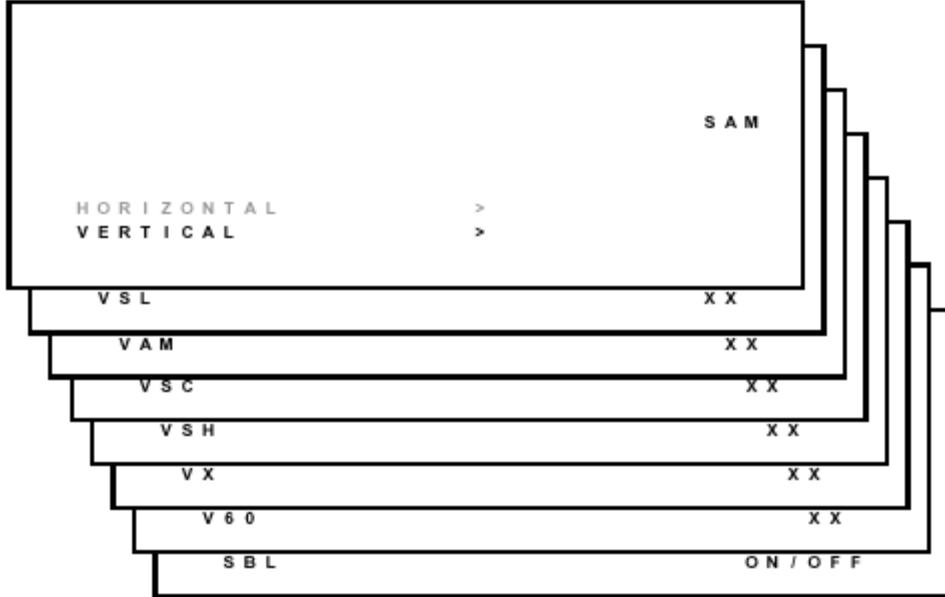
Now the following alignments can be performed:



### Horizontal:

- **Horizontal Parallelogram (HP)** Align straight vertical lines in the top and the bottom; vertical rotation around the center.
- **Horizontal Bow (HB)** Align straight horizontal lines in the top and the bottom; horizontal rotation around the center.

- **Horizontal Shift (HSH)** Align the horizontal center of the picture to the horizontal center of the CRT.
- **East West Width (EWW)** Align the picture width until the complete test pattern is visible.
- **East West Parabola (EWP)** Align straight vertical lines at the sides of the screen.
- **Upper Corner Parabola (UCP)** Align straight vertical lines in the upper corners of the screen.
- **Lower Corner Parabola (LCP)** Align straight vertical lines in the lower corners of the screen.
- **East West Trapezium (EWT)** Align straight vertical lines in the middle of the screen.
- **H60** Align straight horizontal lines if NTSC system is used (60 Hz) i.s.o. PAL (50 Hz).



### **Vertical:**

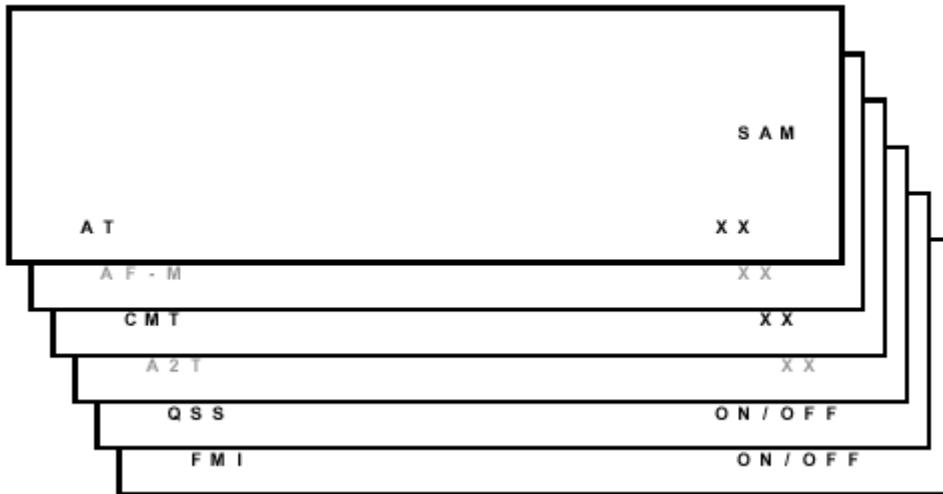
- **Vertical slope (VSL)** Align the vertical center of the picture to the vertical center of the CRT. This is the first of the vertical alignments to perform. For an easy alignment, set SBL to ON.
- **Vertical Amplitude (VAM)** Align the vertical amplitude so that the complete test pattern is visible.
- **Vertical S-Correction (VSC)** Align the vertical linearity, meaning that vertical intervals of a grid pattern must be equal over the entire screen height.
- **Vertical Shift (VSH)** Align the vertical centering so that the test pattern is located vertically in the middle. Repeat the 'vertical amplitude' alignment if necessary.
- **Vertical Zoom (VX)** The vertical zoom is added in for the purpose of development. It helps the designer to set a proper values for the movie expand or movie(16x9) compress. Default value is 25.
- **V60** Align straight vertical lines if NTSC system (60 Hz) is used i.s.o. PAL (50 Hz).
- **Service blanking (SBL)** Switch the blanking of the lower half of the screen ON or OFF (to be used in combination with the vertical slope alignment).

In the table below, you will find the GEOMETRY default values for the different sets.

DEFAULT GEOMETRY VALUES (L01 SMALL SCREEN)									
Alignment	Description	13V	14"	14RF	15RF	17"	19V	20"	21"
<b>HP</b>	Hor. Parallelogram	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
<b>HB</b>	Hor. Bow	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
<b>HSH</b>	Hor. Shift	23	35	23	35	35	23	35	35
<b>EWW</b>	East West Width	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EWP</b>	East West Parabola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UCP</b>	Upper Corner Parabola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LCP</b>	Lower Corner Parabola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EWT</b>	East West Trapezium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VSL</b>	Vert. Slope	31	33	31	33	33	31	33	33
<b>VAM</b>	Vert. Amplitude	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
<b>VSC</b>	Vert. S-correction	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
<b>VSH</b>	Vert. Shift	30	35	30	35	35	30	35	35
<b>VX</b>	Vert. Zoom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>H60</b>	Hor. Shift offset (60 Hz)	0	9	0	9	9	0	9	9
<b>V60</b>	Vert. Shift offset (60 Hz)	0	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2

Abbreviations: V= visual, RF= Real Flat

## Audio



No alignments are needed for the audio sub menu. Use the given default values.

### AT

Default value is 8.

***CMT***

Default value is 42.

***QSS***

OFF for mono sets, ON for stereo sets.

***FMI***

OFF for mono sets, ON for stereo sets.

# Philips Consumer Electronics

## Technical Service Data

Service and Quality  
Service Publications Dept.  
One Philips Drive  
P.O. Box 14810  
Knoxville, TN 37914

### Manual 7602

Model no.: 20LX200125

First Publish: 5-10-2001

Rev. Date: 10-16-2002

Print Date: 06/04/2007

### Training Information

#### REFER TO SAFETY GUIDELINES

**SAFETY NOTICE:** ANY PERSON ATTEMPTING TO SERVICE THIS CHASSIS MUST FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE CHASSIS AND BE AWARE OF THE NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED WHEN SERVICING ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTAINING HIGH VOLTAGES.

**CAUTION: USE A SEPARATE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER FOR THIS UNIT WHEN SERVICING**

## Circuit Description

### Block diagram

[Testpoint overview Main panel \(BTSC-NDBX\)](#)

[Testpoint overview \(partly\) Main Panel \(BTSC-DBX\)](#)

[Testpoint overview CRT panel](#)

[I2C and Supply Voltage diagram](#)

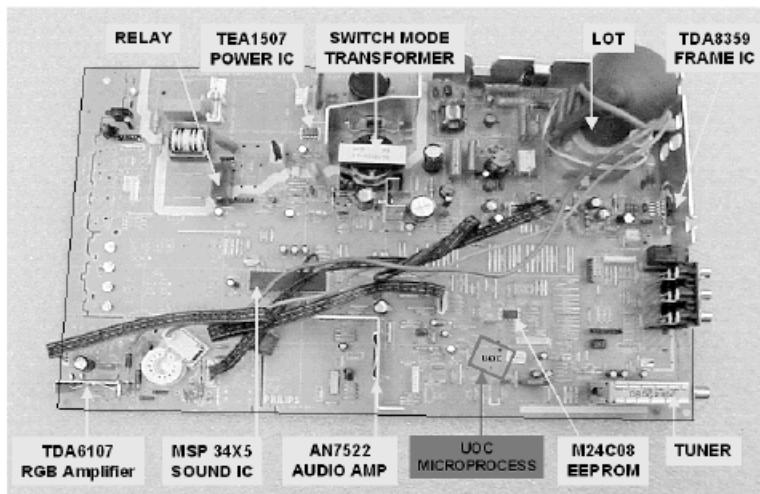
**Note:** For a good understanding of the following circuit descriptions, please use the block diagram or the electrical diagrams. Where necessary, you will find a separate drawing for clarification.

## Chassis Introduction

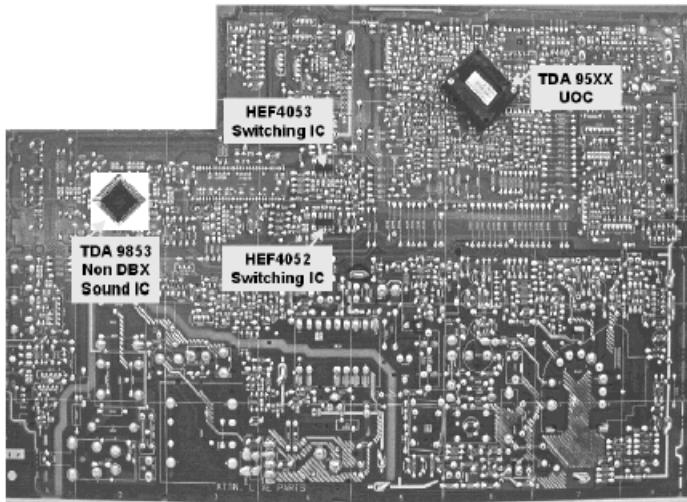
The L8/M8 chassis is a global TV chassis for the model year 2001 and is used for TV sets with screen sizes from 14" - 21".

The standard architecture consists of a Main panel, a Picture Tube panel, a Side I/O panel and a Top Control panel.

The Main panel consists primarily of conventional components with hardly any surface mounted devices.



The functions for video processing, microprocessor ( $\mu$ P) and teletext (TXT) decoder are combined in one IC (TDA958xH), the so-called Ultimate One Chip (UOC). This chip is (surface) mounted on the copper side of the LS



The L8/M8 is divided into 2 basic systems, i.e. mono and stereo sound. While the audio processing for the mono sound is done in the audio block of the UOC, an external audio processing IC is used for stereo sets. The tuning system features 181 channels with on-screen display. The main tuning system uses a tuner, a microcomputer, and a memory IC mounted on the main panel.

The microcomputer communicates with the memory IC, the customer keyboard, remote receiver, tuner, signal processor IC and the audio output IC via the I<sub>2</sub>C bus. The memory IC retains the settings for favorite stations, customer-preferred settings, and service / factory data. The on-screen graphics and closed caption decoding are done within the microprocessor, and then sent to the signal processor IC to be added to the main signal.

The chassis utilizes a Switching Mode Power Supply (SMPS) for the main voltage source. The chassis has a 'hot' ground reference on the primary side and a cold ground reference on the secondary side of the power supply and the rest of the chassis.

## Audio Signal Processing

### Stereo

In stereo sets, the signal goes via the SAW filter (position 1002), to the audio demodulator part of the UOC IC 7200. The audio output on pin 48 goes to the stereo decoder 7831 or 7861. The switch inside this IC selects either the internal decoder or an external source.

There are two stereo decoders used:

1. a BTSC DBX stereo/SAP decoder (MSP34X5 at position 7831) for the highest specified sets and
2. a BTSC non-DBX stereo decoder (TDA 9853 at position 7861) for BTSC Economic.

The output is fed to the audio amplifier (AN7522 at position 7901). The volume level is controlled at this IC (pin 9) by a control line (VolumeMute) from the microprocessor. The audio signal from 7901 is then sent to the speaker / headphone output panel.

### Audio signal processing

### Mono

In mono sets, the signal goes via the SAW filter (position 1002), to the audio demodulator part of the UOC IC 7200. The audio output on pin 48 goes, via the smart sound circuit (7941 for Bass and 7942 for Treble) and buffer 7943, to the audio amplifier (AN7523 at position 7902).

The volume level is controlled at this IC (pin 9) by a 'VolumeMute' control line from the microprocessor.

The audio signal from IC 7902 is then sent to the speaker / headphone output panel.

### Mono set

## Video Signal Processing

The processing circuits listed above are all integrated in the UOC TV processor. The surrounding components are for the adaptation of the selected application. The I<sub>2</sub>C bus is for defining and controlling the signals.

## RF signal processing

The incoming RF signal goes to the tuner (pos. 1000), where the 45.75 MHz IF signal is developed and amplified. The IF signals then exits the tuner from pin 11 to pass through the SAW filters (pos. 1002). The shaped signal is then applied to the IF processor part of the UOC (pos. 7200).

Tuner AGC (Automatic Gain Control) will reduce the tuner gain and thus the tuner output voltage when receiving strong RF signals. Adjust the AGC takeover point via the Service Alignment Mode (SAM). The tuner AGC starts working when the video-IF input reaches a certain input level. Adjust this level via the I<sub>2</sub>C bus. The tuner AGC signal goes to the tuner (pin 1) via the open collector output (pin 22) of the UOC.

The IC also generates an Automatic Frequency Control (AFC) signal that goes to the tuning system via the I<sub>2</sub>C bus, to provide frequency correction when needed. The demodulated composite video signal is available at pin 38 and then buffered by transistor 7201.

## Video source selection

The Composite Video Blanking Signal (CVBS) from buffer 7201 goes to the audio carrier trap filters (1200, 1201, or 1202 depending on the system used) to remove the audio signal. The signal then goes to pin 40 of IC 7200. The internal input switch selects the following input signals:

- Pin 40: terrestrial CVBS input
- Pin 42: external AV1 CVBS input
- Pin 44: external Side I/O CVBS or AV2 Luminance (Y) input
- Pin 45: external AV2 Chrominance (C) input

Once the signal source is selected, a chroma filter calibration is performed. The received color burst sub-carrier frequency is used for this. Correspondingly, the chroma band pass filter for PAL/NTSC processing or the cloche filter for SECAM processing is switched on. The selected luminance (Y) signal is supplied to the horizontal and vertical synchronization processing circuit and to the luminance processing circuit. In the luminance-processing block, the luminance signal goes to the chroma trap filter. This trap is switched 'on' or 'off' depending on the color burst detection of the chroma calibration circuit.

The group delay correction part can be switched between the BG and a flat group delay characteristic. This has the advantage that in multi-standard receivers no compromise has to be made for the choice of the SAW filter.

### Figure 1

## Video demodulation

The color decoder circuit detects whether the signal is a PAL, NTSC or SECAM signal. The result is made known to the auto system manager. The PAL/NTSC decoder has an internal clock generator, which is stabilized to the required frequency by using the 12 MHz clock signal from the reference oscillator of the microcontroller / teletext decoder.

The base-band delay line is used to obtain a good suppression of cross color effects.

The Y signal and the delay line outputs U and V are applied to the luminance / chroma signal processing part of the TV processor.

## Luminance / Chrominance signal processing

The output of the YUV separator is fed to the internal YUV switch, which switches between the output of the YUV separator or the external YUV (for DVD or PIP) on pins 51-53. Pin 50 is the input for the insertion control signal called 'FBL-1'. When this signal level becomes higher than 0.9 V (but less than 3 V), the RGB signals at pins 51, 52 and 53 are inserted into the picture by using the internal switches.

Also some picture improvement features are implemented in this part:

- **Black stretch** This function corrects the black level of incoming signals, which have a difference between the black level and the blanking level. The amount of extension depends upon the difference between actual black level and the darkest part of the incoming video signal level. It is detected by means of an internal capacitor.
- **White stretch** This function adapts the transfer characteristic of the luminance amplifier in a non-linear way depending on the average picture content of the luminance signal. It operates in such a way that maximum stretching is obtained when signals with a low video level are received. For bright pictures, stretching is not active.
- **Dynamic skin tone correction** This circuit corrects (instantaneously and locally) the hue of those colors which are located in the area in the UV plane that matches the skin tone. The correction is dependent on the luminance, saturation and distance to the preferred axis.

The YUV signal is then fed to the color matrix circuit, which converts it to R, G and B signals. The OSD/TXT signal from the microprocessor is mixed with the main signal at this point, before being output to the CRT board (pins 56, 57 and 58).

## RGB control

The RGB control circuit enables the picture parameters contrast, brightness and saturation to be adjusted, by using a combination of the user menus and the remote control.

Additionally automatic gain control for the RGB signals via cut-off stabilization is achieved in this functional block to obtain an accurate biasing of the picture tube. Therefor this block inserts the cut-off point measuring pulses into the RGB signals during the vertical retrace period.

The following additional controls are used:

- **Black current calibration loop** Because of the 2-point black current stabilization circuit, both the black level and the amplitude of the RGB output signals depend on the drive characteristics of the picture tube. The system checks whether the returning measuring currents meet the requirements, and adapt the output level and gain of the circuit when necessary. After stabilization of the loop, the RGB drive signals are switched on. The 2-point black level system adapts the drive voltage for each cathode in such a way that the two measuring currents have the right value. This is done with the measurement pulses during the frame flyback. During the first frame, three pulses with a current of 8  $\mu$ A are generated to adjust the cut off voltage. During the second frame, three pulses with a current of 20  $\mu$ A are generated to adjust the 'white drive'. This has as a consequence, that a change in the gain of the output stage will be compensated by a gain change of the RGB control circuit. Pin 55 (BLKIN) of the UOC is used as the feedback input from the CRT base panel.

- **Blue stretch** This function increases the color temperature of the bright scenes (amplitudes which exceed a value of 80% of the nominal amplitude). This effect is obtained by decreasing the small signal gain of the red and green channel signals, which exceed this 80% level.
- **Beam current limiting** A beam current limiting circuit inside the UOC handles the contrast and brightness control for the RGB signals. This prevents the CRT from being overdriven, which could otherwise cause serious damage in the line output stage. The reference used for this purpose is the DC voltage on pin 54 (BLCIN) of the TV processor. Contrast and brightness reduction of the RGB output signals is therefore proportional to the voltage present on this pin. Contrast reduction starts when the voltage on pin 54 is lower than 2.8 V. Brightness reduction starts when the voltage on pin 54 is less than 1.7 V. The voltage on pin 54 is normally 3.3 V (limiter not active). During set switch-off, the black current control circuit generates a fixed beam current of 1 mA. This current ensures that the picture tube capacitance is discharged. During the switch-off period, the vertical deflection is placed in an over-scan position, so that the discharge is not visible on the screen.

## RGB amplifier

From outputs 56, 57 and 58 of IC 7200 the RGB signals are applied to the analog output amplifiers on the CRT panel. The R-signal is amplified by a circuit build around transistors Q7311, 7312 and 7313, which drives the picture tube cathodes.

The supply voltage for the amplifier is +160 V and is derived from the line output stage.

## Synchronization

Inside IC 7200 part D the vertical and horizontal sync pulses are separated. These 'H' and 'V' signals are synchronised with the incoming CVBS signal. They are then fed to the H-and V-drive circuits and to the OSD/TXT circuit for synchronization of the On Screen Display and Teletext (CC) information.

## Deflection

### Horizontal drive

The horizontal drive signal is obtained from an internal VCO, which is running at twice the line frequency. This frequency is divided by two, to lock the first control loop to the incoming signal.

When the IC is switched 'on', the 'Hdrive' signal is suppressed until the frequency is correct.

The 'Hdrive' signal is available at pin 30. The 'Hflybk' signal is fed to pin 31 to phase lock the horizontal oscillator, so that Q7462 cannot switch 'on' during the flyback time.

The 'EWdrive' signal for the E/W circuit (if present) is available on pin 15, where it drives transistor 7400 to make linearity corrections in the horizontal drive.

When the set is switched on, the '+8V' voltage goes to pin 9 of IC 7200. The horizontal drive starts up in a soft start mode.

It starts with a very short TON time of the horizontal output transistor. The TOFF of the transistor is identical to the time in normal operation. The starting frequency during switch on is therefore about 2 times higher than the normal value. The 'on' time is slowly increased to the nominal value in 1175 ms.

When the nominal value is reached, the PLL is closed in such a way that only very small phase corrections are

necessary. The 'EHTinformation' line on pin 11 is intended to be used as a 'X-ray' protection. When this protection is activated (when the voltage exceeds 6 V), the horizontal drive (pin 30) is switched 'off' immediately. If the 'H-drive' is stopped, pin 11 will become low again. Now the horizontal drive is again switched on via the slow start procedure.

The 'EHTinformation' line (Aquadag) is also fed back to the UOC IC 7200 pin 54, to adjust the picture level in order to compensate for changes in the beam current.

The 'filament' voltage is monitored for 'no voltage' or 'excessive voltage'. This voltage is rectified by diode 6447 and fed to the emitter of transistor 7443. If this voltage goes above 6.8 V, transistor 7443 will conduct, making the 'EHT0' line 'high'. This will immediately switch off the horizontal drive (pin 30) via the slow stop procedure.

The horizontal drive signal exits IC 7200 at pin 30 and goes to 7462, the horizontal driver transistor. The signal is amplified and coupled to the base circuit of 7460, the horizontal output transistor. This will drive the line output transformer (LOT) and associated circuit. The LOT provides the extra high voltage (EHT), the VG2 voltage and the focus and filament voltages for the CRT, while the line output circuit drives the horizontal deflection coil.

## Vertical drive

A divider circuit performs the vertical synchronization. The vertical ramp generator needs an external resistor (R3245, pin 20) and capacitor (C2244, pin 21). A differential output is available at pins 16 and 17, which are DC-coupled with the vertical output stage. During the insertion of RGB signals, the maximum vertical frequency is increased to 72 Hz so that the circuit can also synchronize on signals with a higher vertical frequency like VGA.

To avoid damage of the picture tube when the vertical deflection fails, the guard output is fed to the beam current limiting input. When a failure is detected the RGB-outputs are blanked. When no vertical deflection output stage is connected this guard circuit will also blank the output signals.

These 'V\_DRIVE+' and 'V\_DRIVE-' signals are applied to the input pins 7 and 1 of IC 7471 (vertical deflection amplifier).

These are voltage driven differential inputs. As the driver device (IC 7200) delivers output currents, R3473 and R3475 convert them to voltage. The differential input voltage is compared with the voltage across measuring resistor R3471 that provides internal feedback information. The voltage across this measuring resistor is proportional to the output current, which is available at pin 5 where it drives the vertical deflection coil (connector 0222).

IC 7471 is supplied by +/-13 V. The vertical flyback voltage is generated at pin 3.

## Power Supply

[Figure 1](#)

[Figure 2](#)

## Power Supply Introduction

The supply is a Switching Mode Power Supply (SMPS). The frequency of operation varies with the circuit load. This 'Quasi-Resonant Flyback' behavior has some important benefits compared to a 'hard switching' fixed frequency Flyback converter. The efficiency can be improved up to 90%, which results in lower power consumption. Moreover the supply runs cooler and safety is enhanced.

The power supply starts operating when a DC voltage goes from the rectifier bridge via T5520, R3532 to pin 8. The

operating voltage for the driver circuit is also taken from the 'hot' side of this transformer.

The switching regulator IC 7520 starts switching the FET 'on' and 'off', to control the current flow through the primary winding of transformer 5520. The energy stored in the primary winding during the 'on' time is delivered to the secondary windings during the 'off' time.

The 'MainSupply' line is the reference voltage for the power supply. It is sampled by resistors 3543 and 3544 and fed to the input of the regulator 7540 / 6540. This regulator drives the feedback optocoupler 7515 to set the feedback control voltage on pin 3 of 7520.

The power supply in the set is 'on' any time AC power goes to the set.

## Derived Voltages

The voltages supplied by the secondary windings of T5520 are:

- 'MainAux' for the audio circuit (voltage depends on set execution, see table below),
- 3.3 V and 3.9 V for the microprocessor and
- 'MainSupply' for the horizontal output (voltage depends on set execution, see table below).

Other supply voltages are provided by the LOT. It supplies +50 V (only for large screen sets), +13 V, +8 V, +5 V and a +200 V source for the video drive. The secondary voltages of the LOT are monitored by the 'EHTinformation' lines. These lines are fed to the video processor part of the UOC IC 7200

on pins 11 and 34.

This circuit will shut 'off' the horizontal drive in case of over-voltage or excessive beam current.

Figure 3

Power supply voltages				
Screen Size	Voltage name	Measuring point	Value	Remark
14", 15RF, 17", 20", 21"	MainSupply	P6 (C2561)	95 V	
	MainAux	P5 (C2564)	11 V	Stereo 2x3 W and Mono 1x2 W, 3 W, 4 W
			10 V	Stereo 2x1 W and Mono 1x1 W
All others	MainSupply	P6 (C2561)	130 V	21/25/29RF and 25/27/32/35V
			143 V	25/26/28BF, 25/28BLD, 25/28BLS, 28/32WS, 24/28BLDW8 & BL8WS
	MainAux	P5 (C2564)	12 V	Stereo 2x1 W, 3 W, 5 W
			10 V	Mono 1x1 W

## Degaussing

When the set is switched on, the degaussing relay 1515 is immediately activated as transistor 7580 is conducting. Due to the RC-time of R3580 and C2580, it will last about 3 to 4 seconds before transistor 7580 is switched off.

## Basic IC Functionality

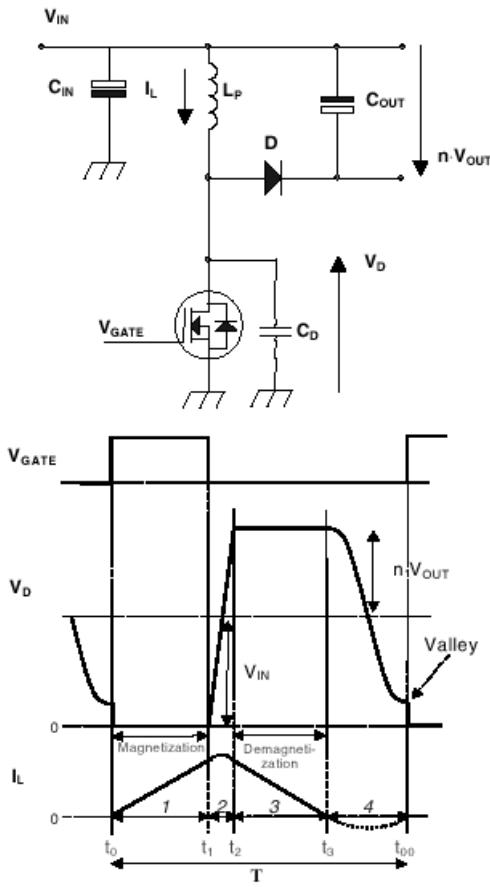
For a clear understanding of the Quasi-Resonant behavior, it is possible to explain it by a simplified circuit diagram (see Figure below). In this circuit diagram, the secondary side is transferred to the primary side and the transformer is replaced by an inductance LP. CD is the total drain capacitance including the resonance capacitor CR, parasitic output capacitor COSS of the MOSFET and the winding capacitance CW of the transformer. The turns ratio of the transformer is represented by n (NP/NS).

In the Quasi-Resonant mode each period can be divided into four different time intervals, in chronological order:

- **Interval 1:  $t_0 < t < t_1$  primary stroke** At the beginning of the first interval, the MOSFET is switched 'on' and

energy is stored in the primary inductance (magnetization). At the end, the MOSFET is switched 'off' and the second interval starts.

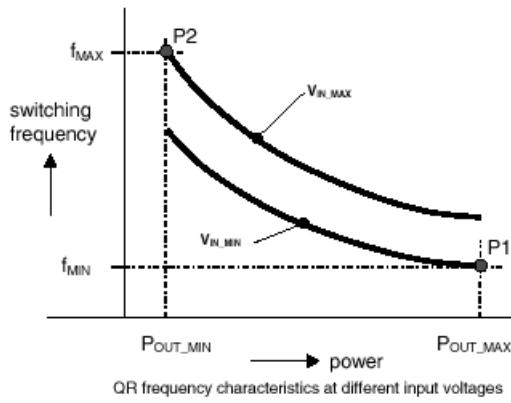
- **Interval 2:  $t_1 < t < t_2$  commutation time** In the second interval, the drain voltage will rise from almost zero to  $V_{IN}+n\cdot(V_{OUT}+VF)$ . VF is the forward voltage drop of de diode that will be omitted from the equations from now on. The current will change its positive derivative, corresponding to  $V_{IN}/L_P$ , to a negative derivative, corresponding to  $-n\cdot V_{OUT}/L_P$ .
- **Interval 3:  $t_2 < t < t_3$  secondary stroke** In the third interval, the stored energy is transferred to the output, so the diode starts to conduct and the inductive current  $I_L$  will decrease. In other words, the transformer will be demagnetized. When the inductive current has become zero the next interval begins.
- **Interval 4:  $t_3 < t < t_{00}$  resonance time** In the fourth interval, the energy stored in the drain capacitor  $C_D$  will start to resonate with the inductance  $L_P$ . The voltage and current waveforms are sinusoidal waveforms. The drain voltage will drop from  $V_{IN}+n\cdot V_{OUT}$  to  $V_{IN}-n\cdot V_{OUT}$ .



### Frequency Behavior

The frequency in the QR-mode is determined by the power stage and is not influenced by the controller (important parameters are  $L_P$  and  $C_D$ ). The frequency varies with the input voltage  $V_{IN}$  and the output power  $P_{OUT}$ . If the required output power increases, more energy has to be stored in the transformer. This leads to longer magnetizing  $t_{PRIM}$  and demagnetizing  $t_{SEC}$  times, which will decrease the frequency.

See the frequency versus output power characteristics below. The frequency characteristic is not only output power-, but also input voltage dependent. The higher the input voltage, the smaller  $t_{PRIM}$ , so the higher the frequency will be.



Point P1 is the minimum frequency  $f_{MIN}$  that occurs at the specified minimum input voltage and maximum output power required by the application. Of course the minimum frequency has to be chosen above the audible limit (>20 kHz).

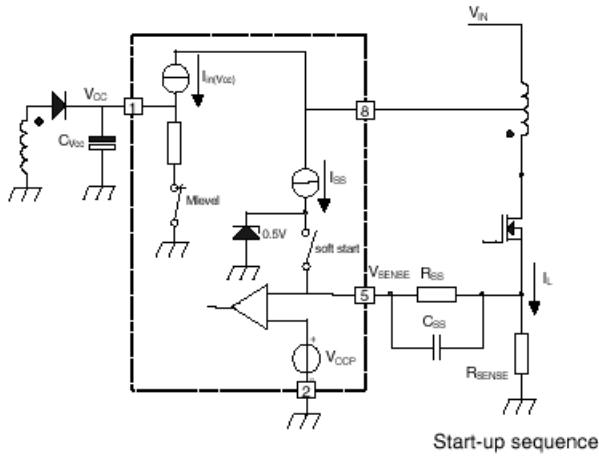
## Start-up Sequence

When the rectified AC voltage VIN (via the center tap connected to pin 8) reaches the Mains dependent operation level (Mlevel: between 60 and 100 V), the internal 'Mlevel switch' will be opened and the start-up current source is enabled to charge capacitor C2521 at the VCC pin as shown below.

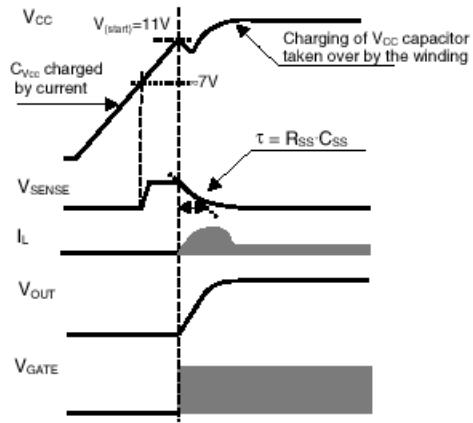
The 'soft start' switch is closed when the VCC reaches a level of 7 V and the 'soft start' capacitor CSS (C2522, between pin 5 and the sense resistor R3526), is charged to 0.5 V.

Once the VCC capacitor is charged to the start-up voltage VCC-start (11 V), the IC starts driving the MOSFET. Both internal current sources are switched 'off' after reaching this start-up voltage. Resistor RSS (3524) will discharge the 'soft start' capacitor, such that the peak current will slowly increase. This to prevent 'transformer rattle'.

During start-up, the VCC capacitor will be discharged until the moment that the primary auxiliary winding takes over this voltage.



Start-up sequence

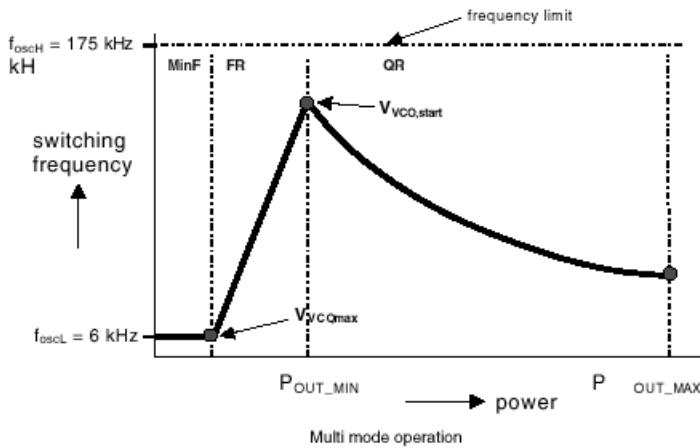


The moment that the voltage on pin 1 drops below the 'under voltage lock out' level ( $V_{UVLO} = ??9 \text{ V}$ ), the IC will stop switching and will enter a safe restart from the rectified mains voltage.

## Operation

The supply can run in three different modes depending on the output power:

- **Quasi-Resonant mode (QR)** The QR mode, described above, is used during normal operation. This will give a high efficiency.
- **Frequency Reduction mode (FR)** The FR mode (also called VCO mode) is implemented to decrease the switching losses at low output loads. In this way the efficiency at low output powers is increased, which enables power consumption smaller than 3 W during stand-by. The voltage at the pin 3 (Ctrl) determines where the frequency reduction starts. An external Ctrl voltage of 1.425 V corresponds with an internal VCO level of 75 mV. This fixed VCO level is called  $V_{VCO,start}$ . The frequency will be reduced in relation to the VCO voltage between 75 mV and 50 mV (at levels larger than 75 mV, Ctrl voltage < 1.425V, the oscillator will run on maximum frequency  $f_{oscH} = 175 \text{ kHz}$  typically). At 50 mV ( $V_{VCO,max}$ ) the frequency is reduced to the minimum level of 6 kHz. Valley switching is still active in this mode.
- **Minimum Frequency mode (MinF)** At VCO levels below 50 mV, the minimum frequency will remain on 6 kHz, which is called the MinF mode. Because of this low frequency, it is possible to run at very low loads without having any output regulation problems.



## Safe-Restart Mode

This mode is introduced to prevent the components from being destroyed during eventual system fault conditions. It is also used for the Burst mode. The Safe-Restart mode will be entered if it is triggered by one of the following functions:

- Over voltage protection,
- Short winding protection,
- Maximum 'on time' protection,
- VCC reaching UVLO level (fold back during overload),
- Detecting a pulse for Burst mode,
- Over temperature protection.

When entering the Safe-Restart mode, the output driver is immediately disabled and latched. The VCC winding will not charge the VCC capacitor anymore and the VCC voltage will drop until UVLO is reached. To recharge the VCC capacitor, the internal current source ( $I(restart)(VCC)$ ) will be switched 'on' to initiate a new start-up sequence as described before. This Safe-Restart mode will persist until the controller detects no faults or burst triggers.

## Standby

The set goes to Standby in the following cases:

- After pressing the 'standby' key on the remote control.
- When the set is in protection mode.

In Standby, the power supply works in 'burst mode'. Burst mode can be used to reduce the power consumption below 1 W at stand-by. During this mode, the controller is active (generating gate pulses) for only a short time and for a longer time inactive waiting for the next burst cycle.

In the active period the energy is transferred to the secondary and stored in the buffer capacitor CSTAB in front of the linear stabilizer (see Figure below). During the inactive period, the load (e.g. microprocessor) discharges this capacitor. In this mode, the controller makes use of the Safe-Restart mode.

### Basic Burst mode configuration

The system enters burst mode standby when the microprocessor activates the 'Stdby\_con' line. When this line is pulled high, the base of Q7541 is allowed to go high. This is triggered by the current from collector Q7542. When Q7541 turns 'on', the opto-coupler (7515) is activated, sending a large current signal to pin 3 (Ctrl). In response to this signal, the IC stops switching and enters a 'hiccup' mode.

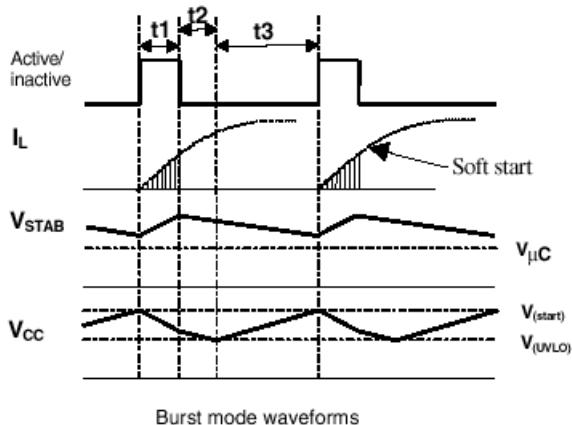
This burst activation signal should be present for longer than the 'burst blank' period (typically 30 ?s): the blanking time prevents false burst triggering due to spikes.

Burst mode standby operation continues until the microcontroller pulls the 'Stdby\_con' signal low again. The base of Q7541 is unable to go high, thus cannot turn 'on'.

This will disable the burst mode. The system then enters the start-up sequence and begins normal switching behavior.

For a more detailed description of one burst cycle, three time intervals are defined:

- **t1: Discharge of VCC when gate drive is active** During the first interval, energy is transferred, which result in a ramp-up of the output voltage (VSTAB) in front of the stabilizer. When enough energy is stored in the capacitor, the IC will be switched 'off' by a current pulse generated at the secondary side. This pulse is transferred to the primary side via the opto coupler. The controller will disable the output driver (safe restart mode) when the current pulse reaches a threshold level of 16 mA into the Ctrl pin. A resistor R1 (R3519) is placed in series with the opto coupler, to limit the current going into the Ctrl pin. Meanwhile the VCC capacitor is discharged but has to stay above UVLO .
- **t2: Discharge of VCC when gate drive is inactive**  
During the second interval, the VCC is discharged to UVLO. The output voltage will decrease depending on the load.
- **t3: Charge of VCC when gate drive is inactive** The third interval starts when the UVLO is reached. The internal current source charges the VCC capacitor (also the soft start capacitor is recharged). Once the VCC capacitor is charged to the start-up voltage, the driver is activated and a new burst cycle is started.



## PS Protection Events

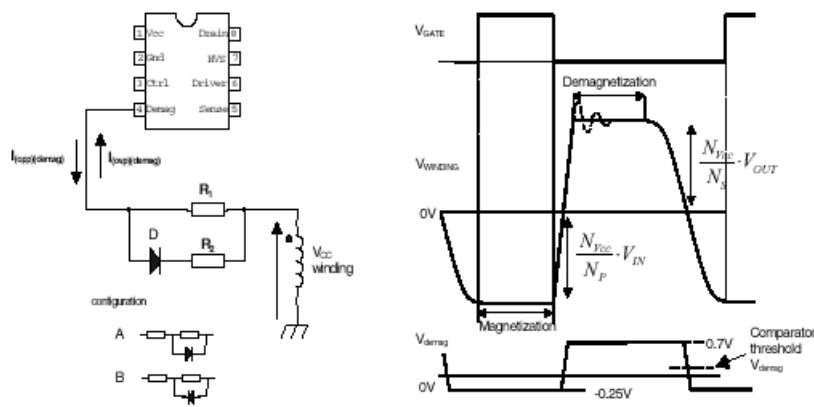
The SMPS IC 7520 has the following protection features:

### ***Demagnetization sense***

This feature guarantees discontinuous conduction mode operation in every situation. The oscillator will not start a new primary stroke until the secondary stroke has ended. This is to ensure that FET 7521 will not turn on until the demagnetization of transformer 5520 is complete. The function is an additional protection feature against:

- saturation of the transformer,
- damage of the components during initial start-up,
- an overload of the output.

The demag(netization) sense is realized by an internal circuit that guards the voltage ( $V_{demag}$ ) at pin 4 that is connected to VCC winding by resistor R1 (R3522). The Figure below shows the circuit and the idealized waveforms across this winding.



## Over Voltage Protection

The Over Voltage Protection ensures that the output voltage will remain below an adjustable level. This works by sensing the auxiliary voltage via the current flowing into pin 4 (DEM) during the secondary stroke. This voltage is a well-defined replica of the output voltage. Any voltage spikes are averaged by an internal filter.

If the output voltage exceeds the OVP trip level, the OVP circuit switches the power MOSFET 'off'.

Next, the controller waits until the 'under voltage lock out' level (UVLO =  $\pm 9$  V) is reached on pin 1 (VCC). This is followed by a safe restart cycle, after which switching starts again. This process is repeated as long as the OVP condition exists. The output voltage at which the OVP function trips, is set by the demagnetization resistor R3522.

## Over Current Protection

The internal OCP protection circuit limits the 'sense' voltage on pin 5 to an internal level.

## Over Power Protection

During the primary stroke, the rectified AC input voltage is measured by sensing the current drawn from pin 4 (DEM). This current is dependent on the voltage on pin 9 of transformer 5520 and the value of R3522. The current informationrmation is used to adjust the peak drain current, which is measured via pin ISENSE.

## Short Winding Protection

If the 'sense' voltage on pin 5 exceeds the short winding protection voltage (0.75 V), the converter will stop switching. Once VCC drops below the UVLO level, capacitor C2521 will be recharged and the supply will start again. This cycle will be repeated until the short circuit is removed (safe restart mode). The short winding protection will also protect in case of a secondary diode short circuit. This protection circuit is activated after the leading edge blanking time (LEB).

## LEB time

The LEB (Leading Edge Blanking) time is an internally fixed delay, preventing false triggering of the comparator due to current spikes. This delay determines the minimum 'on' time of the controller.

## Over Temperature protection

When the junction temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown temperature (typ. 140° C), the IC will disable the driver. When the VCC voltage drops to UVLO, the VCC capacitor will be recharged to the V(start) level. If the temperature is

still too high, the VCC voltage will drop again to the UVLO level (Safe-Restart mode). This mode will persist until the junction temperature drops 8 degrees typically below the shutdown temperature.

### **Mains dependent operation enabling level**

To prevent the supply from starting at a low input voltage, which could cause audible noise, a mains detection is implemented (Mlevel). This detection is provided via pin 8, that detects the minimum start-up voltage between 60 and 100 V. As previous mentioned, the controller is enabled between 60 and 100 V.

An additional advantage of this function is the protection against a disconnected buffer capacitor (CIN). In this case, the supply will not be able to start-up because the VCC capacitor will not be charged to the start-up voltage.

## **Control**

### Control Diagram

## **Introduction**

The microprocessor part of the UOC, has the complete control and teletext on board. User menu, Service Default Mode, Service Alignment Mode and Customer Service Mode are generated by the µP. Communication to other ICs is done via the I<sub>2</sub>C-bus.

## **I<sub>2</sub>C-Bus**

The main control system, which consists of the microprocessor part of the UOC (7200), is linked to the external devices (tuner, NVM, MSP, etc) by means of the I<sub>2</sub>C-bus. An internal I<sub>2</sub>C-bus is used to control other signal processing functions, like video processing, sound IF, vision IF, synchronization, etc.

## **User Interface**

The L8/M8 uses a remote control with RC5 protocol. The incoming signal is connected to pin 67 of the UOC. The 'Top Control' keyboard, connected to UOC pin 80, can also control the set. Button recognition is done via a voltage divider. The front LED (6691) is connected to an output control line of the microprocessor (pin 5). It is activated to provide the user information about whether or not the set is working correctly (e.g., responding to the remote control, normal operation (USA only) or fault condition).

## **In- And Output Selection**

For the control of the input and output selections, there are three lines:

- **STATUS1** This signal provides informationrmation to the microprocessor on whether a video signal is available on the SCART1 AV input and output port (only for Europe). This signal is not connected in NAFTA sets.
- **STATUS2** This signal provides informationrmation to the microprocessor on whether a video signal is available on the SCART2 AV input and output port (only for Europe). For sets with an SVHS input it provides the additional informationrmation if a Y/C or CVBS source is present. The presence of an external Y/C source makes this line

'high' while a CVBS source makes the line 'low'.

- **SEL-MAIN-FRNT-RR** This is the source select control signal from the microprocessor. This control line is under user control or can be activated by the other two control lines.

## Power Supply Control

The microprocessor part is supplied with 3.3 V and 3.9 V both derived from the 'MainAux' voltage via a 3V3 stabilizer (7560) and a diode.

Two signals are used to control the power supply:

- **Stdby\_con** This signal is generated by the microprocessor when over-current takes place at the 'MainAux' line. This is done to enable the power supply into standby burst mode, and to enable this mode during a protection. This signal is 'low' under normal operation conditions and goes to 'high' (3.3 V) under 'standby' and 'fault' conditions.
- **POWER\_DOWN** This signal is generated by the power supply. Under normal operating conditions this signal is 'high' (3.3 V). During 'standby' mode, this signal is a pulse train of approx. 10 Hz and a 'high' duration of 5 ms. It is used to give information to the UOC about the fault condition in the Audio amplifier supply circuit. This information is generated by sensing the current on the 'MainAux' line (using voltage drop across R3564 to trigger Q7562). This signal goes 'low' when the DC-current on the 'MainAux' line exceeds 1.6 - 2.0 A. It is also used to give an early warning to the UOC about a power failure. Then the information is used to mute the sound amplifier to prevent a switch off noise and to solve the switch-off spot.

## Protection Events

Several protection events are controlled by the UOC:

- **BC protection**, to protect the picture tube from a too high beam current. The UOC has the capability of measuring the normal back level current during the vertical flyback. So if for some reason the CRT circuit is malfunctioning (i.e. high beam current), the normal black current will be out of the 75 µA range, and the UOC will trigger the power supply to shut down. However, this is a high beam-current situation, the TV screen will be bright white before the set is shut down.
- **I 2 C protection**, to check whether all I 2 C IC's are functioning.

In case one of these protections is activated, the set will go into 'standby'.

The 'on' and 'standby' LEDs are controlled via the UOC.

A13 TEAR-OFF ON CHIP

A10 SOURCE SWITCHING INPUT IN PSC-CIRCUITS

A11 STEREO DECODER

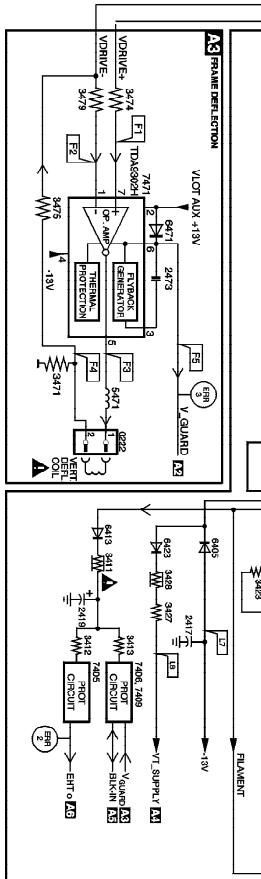
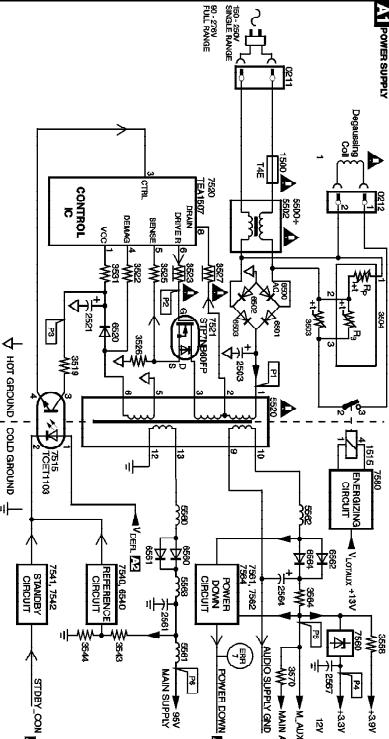
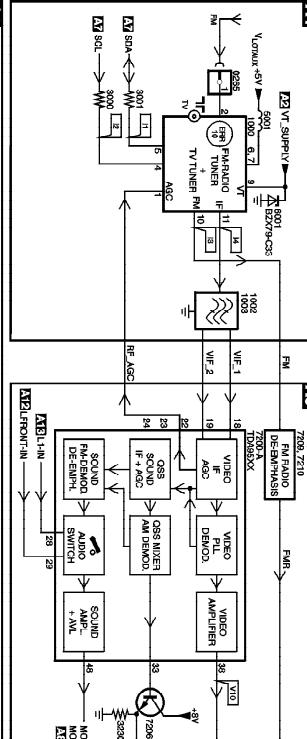
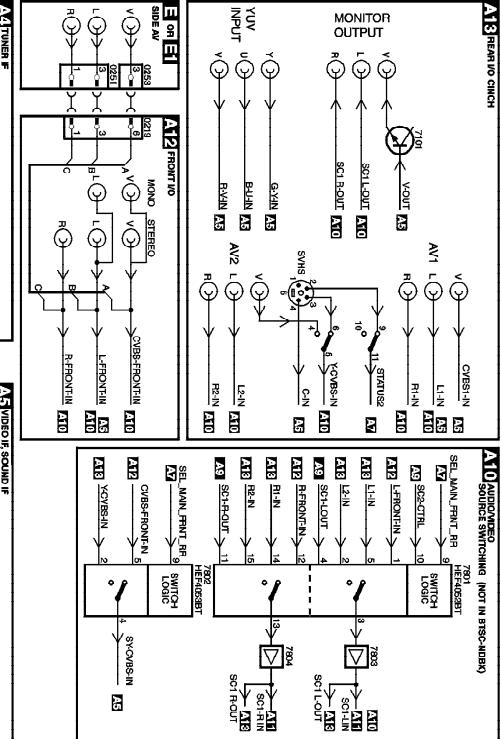
A12 DTS-DECODE (STEREO) DECODER

A13 AUDIO AMPLIFIER

A12 HEADPHONE

A13 PHONIC CONTROL

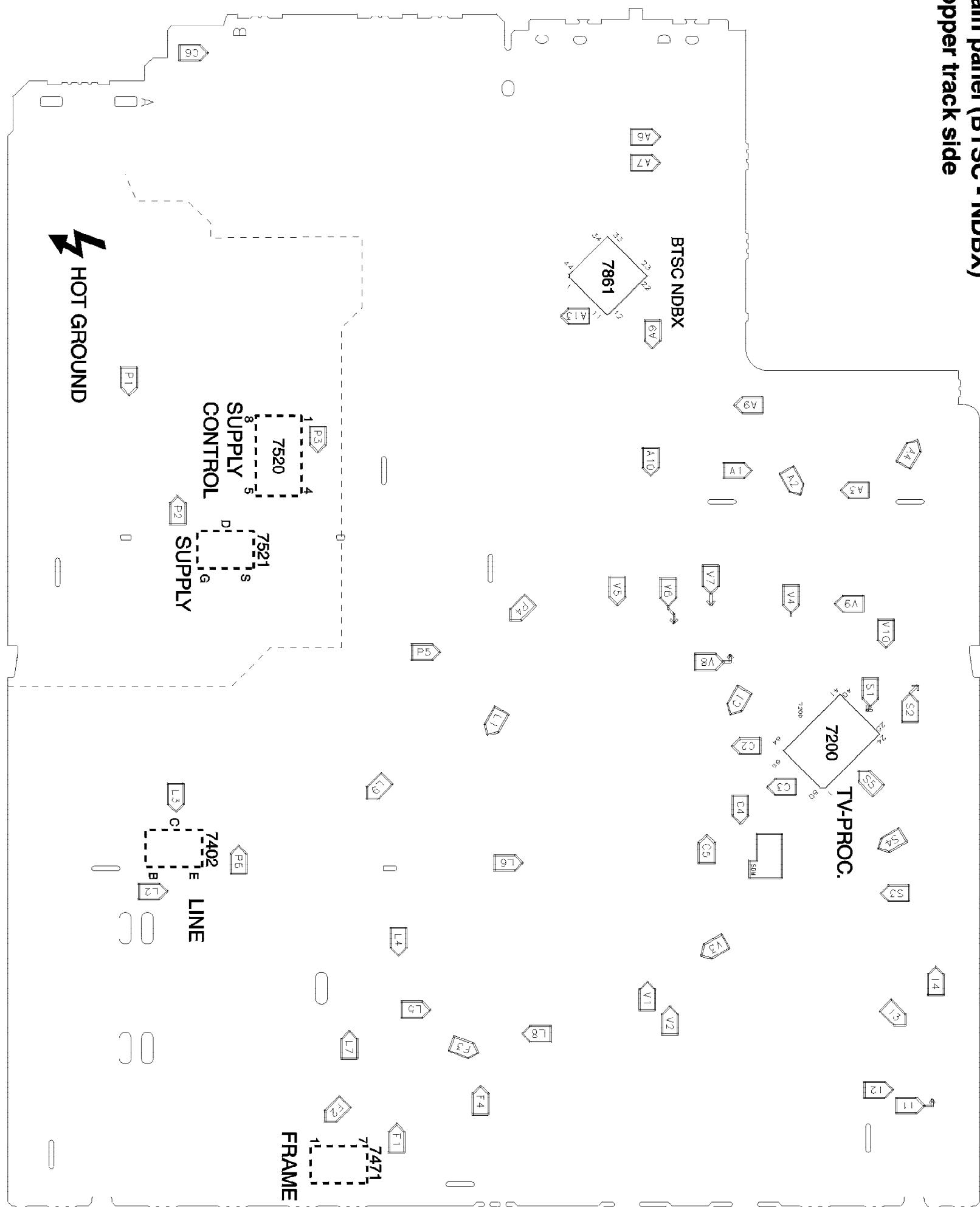
A14 CONTROL



# Main panel (BTSC - NDBX)

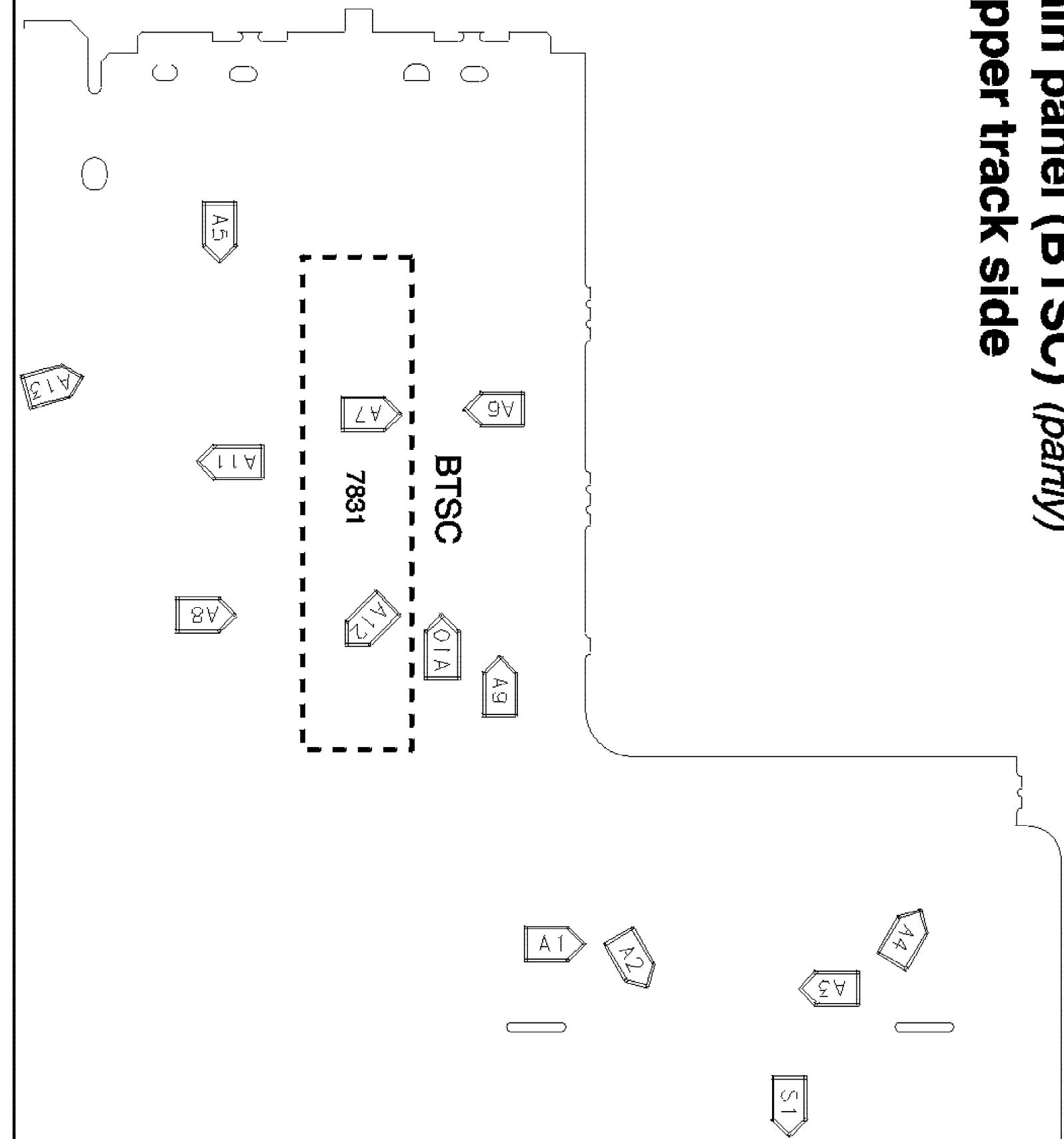
copper track side

Testpoint overview Main panel (BTSC-NDBX)

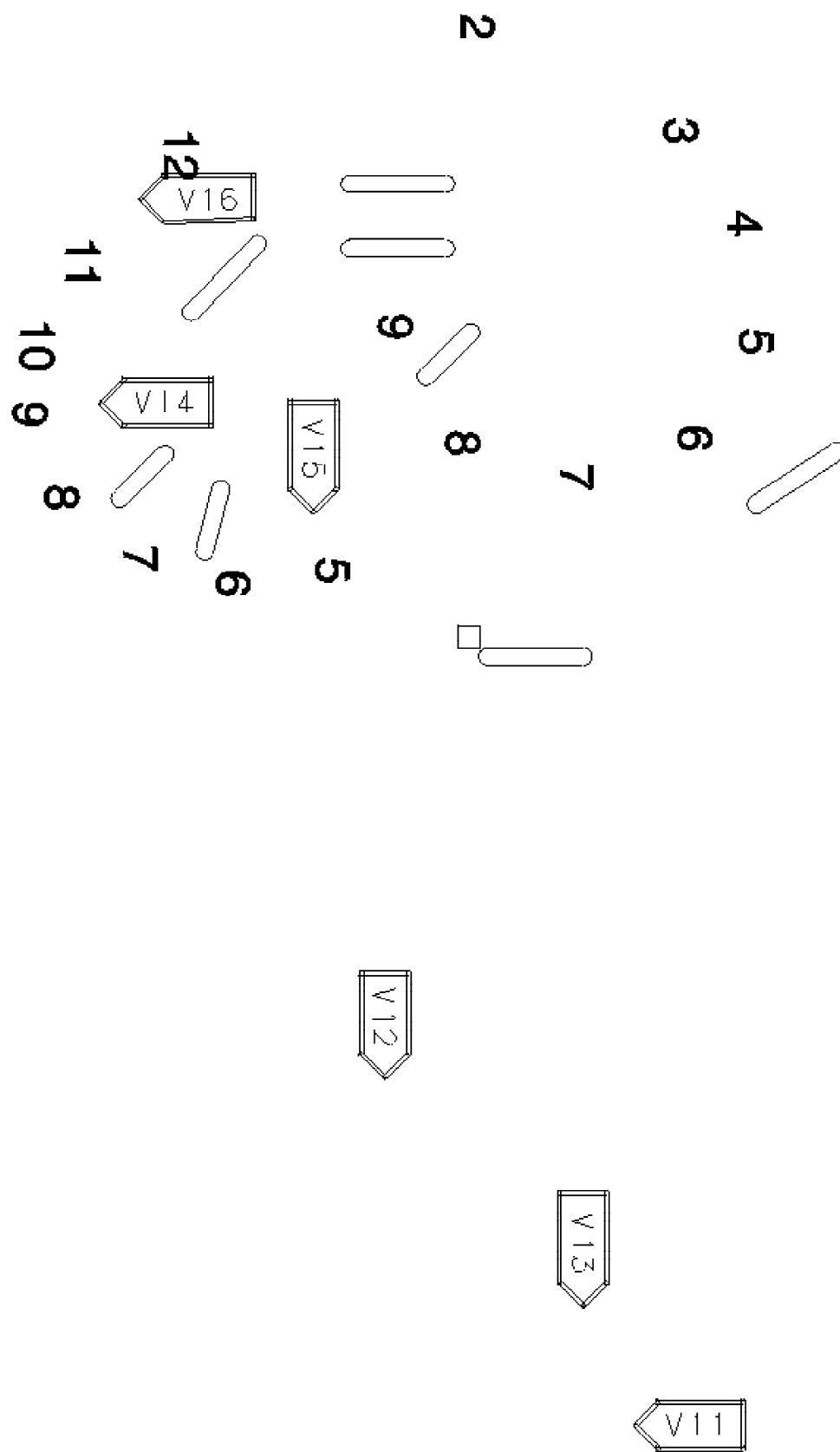


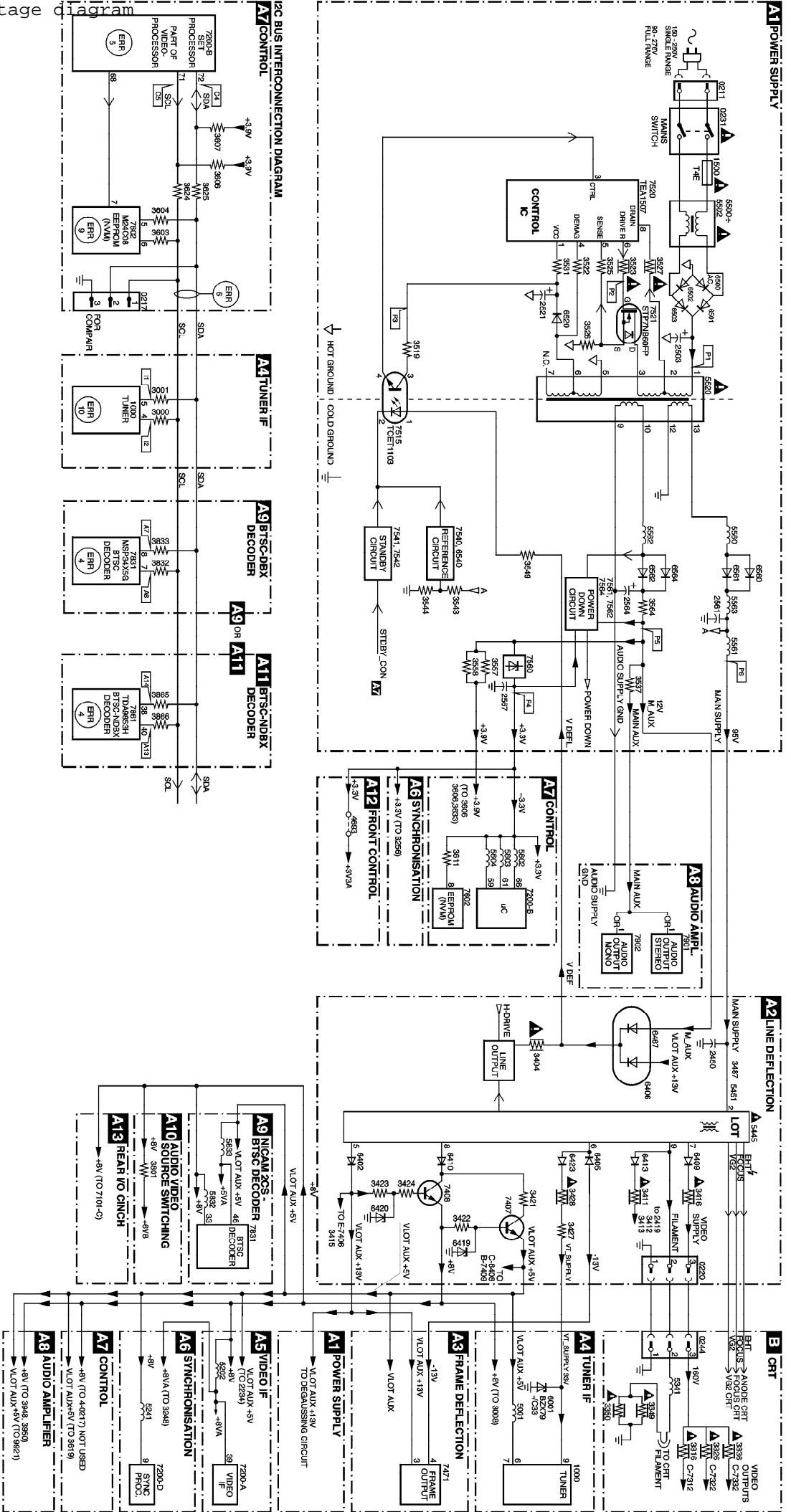
# Main panel (BTSC) (partly) copper track side

Testpoint overview (partly) Main Panel (BTSC-DBX)



# CRT panel copper track side



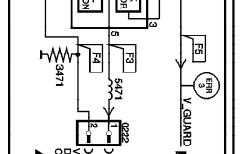
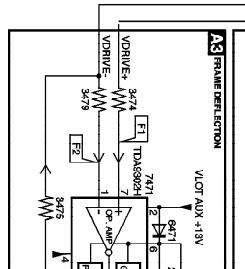
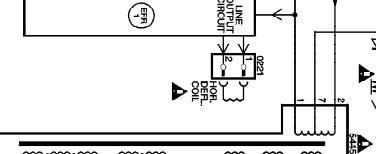
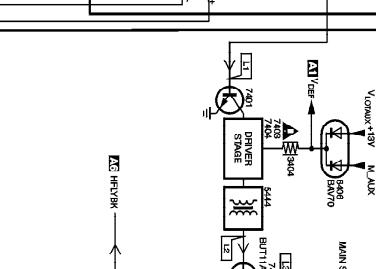
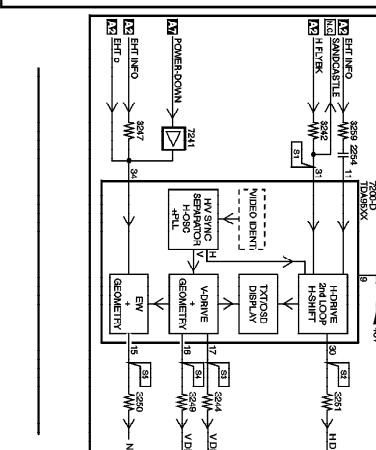
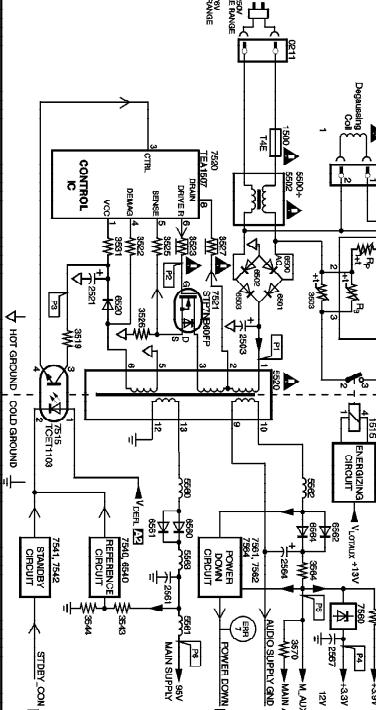
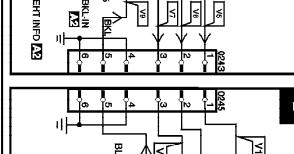
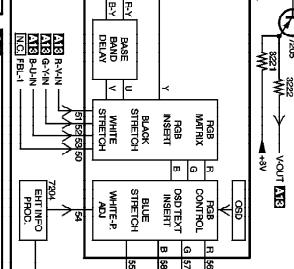
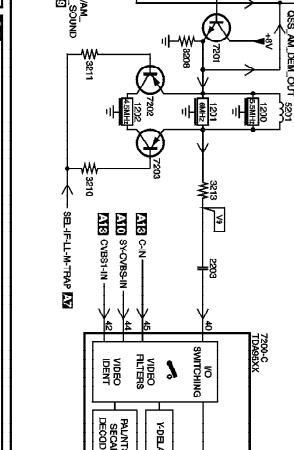
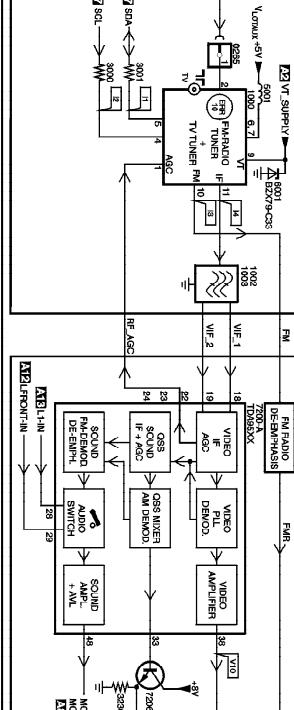
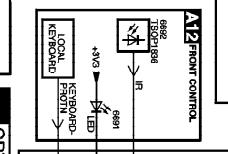
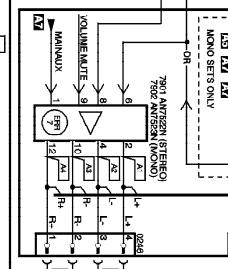
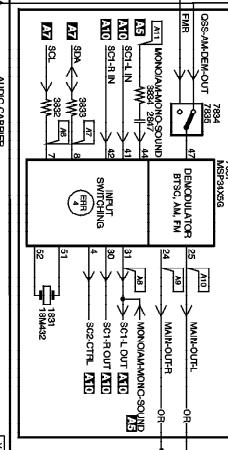
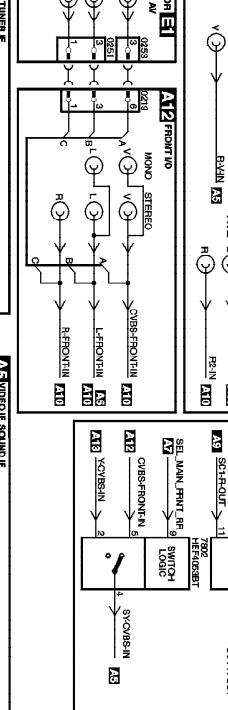
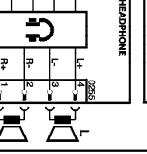
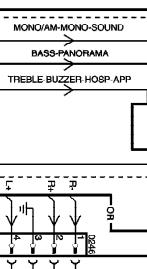
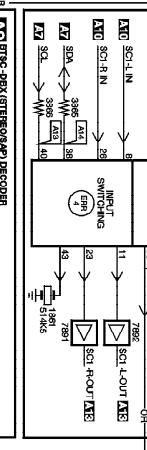
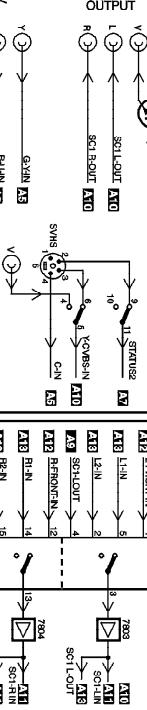
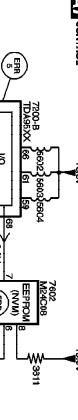
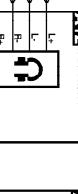
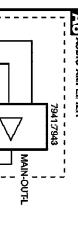
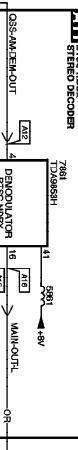
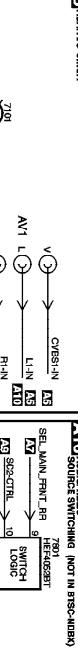


A13 TEARNO ONCH

A14 STEREO DECODER

A12 HEADPHONE

A17 CONTROL



# Main panel (BTSC - NDBX)

## copper track side

Mono set

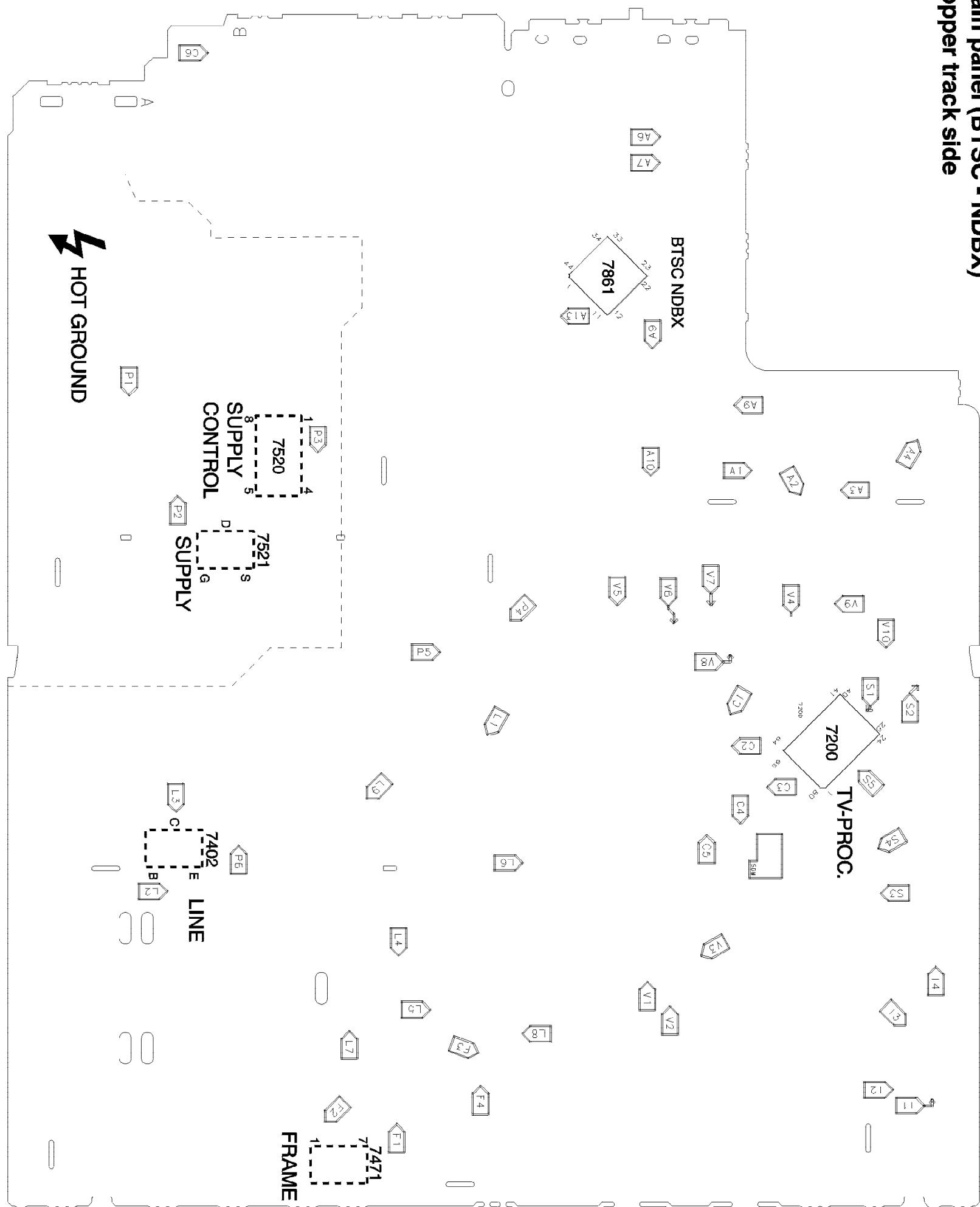
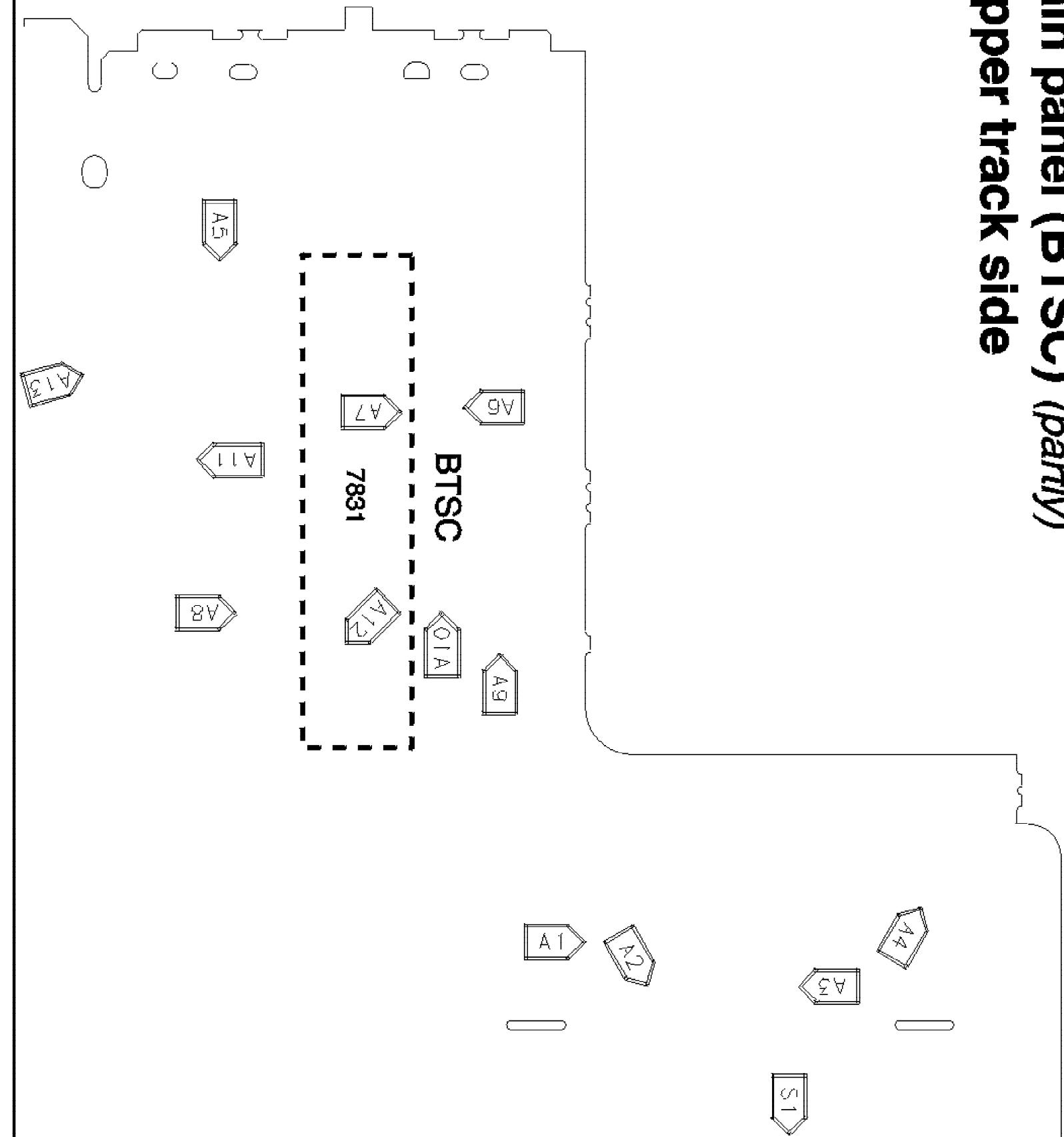


Figure 1

# Main panel (BTSC) (partly) copper track side



# CRT panel copper track side

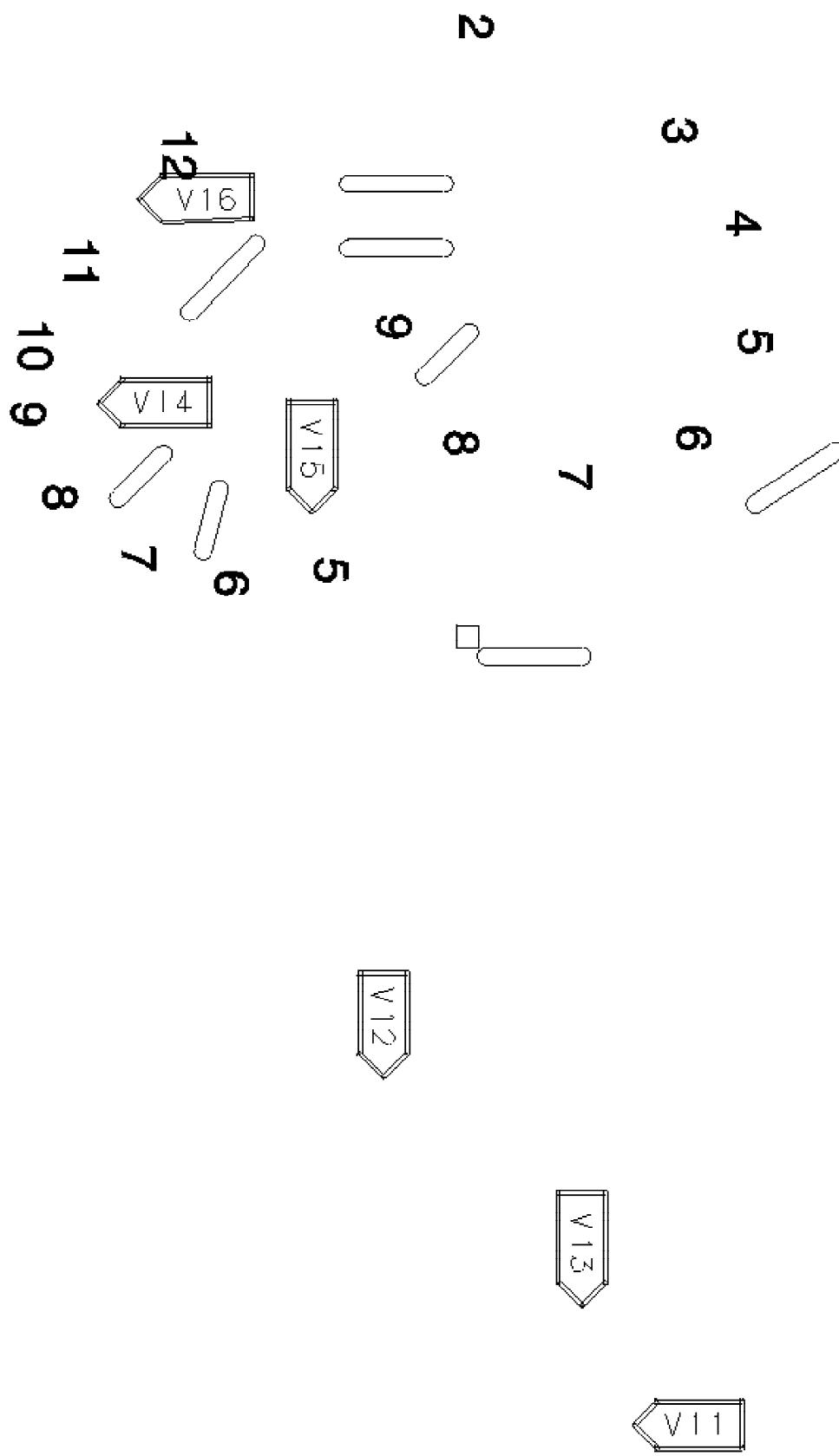


Figure 2

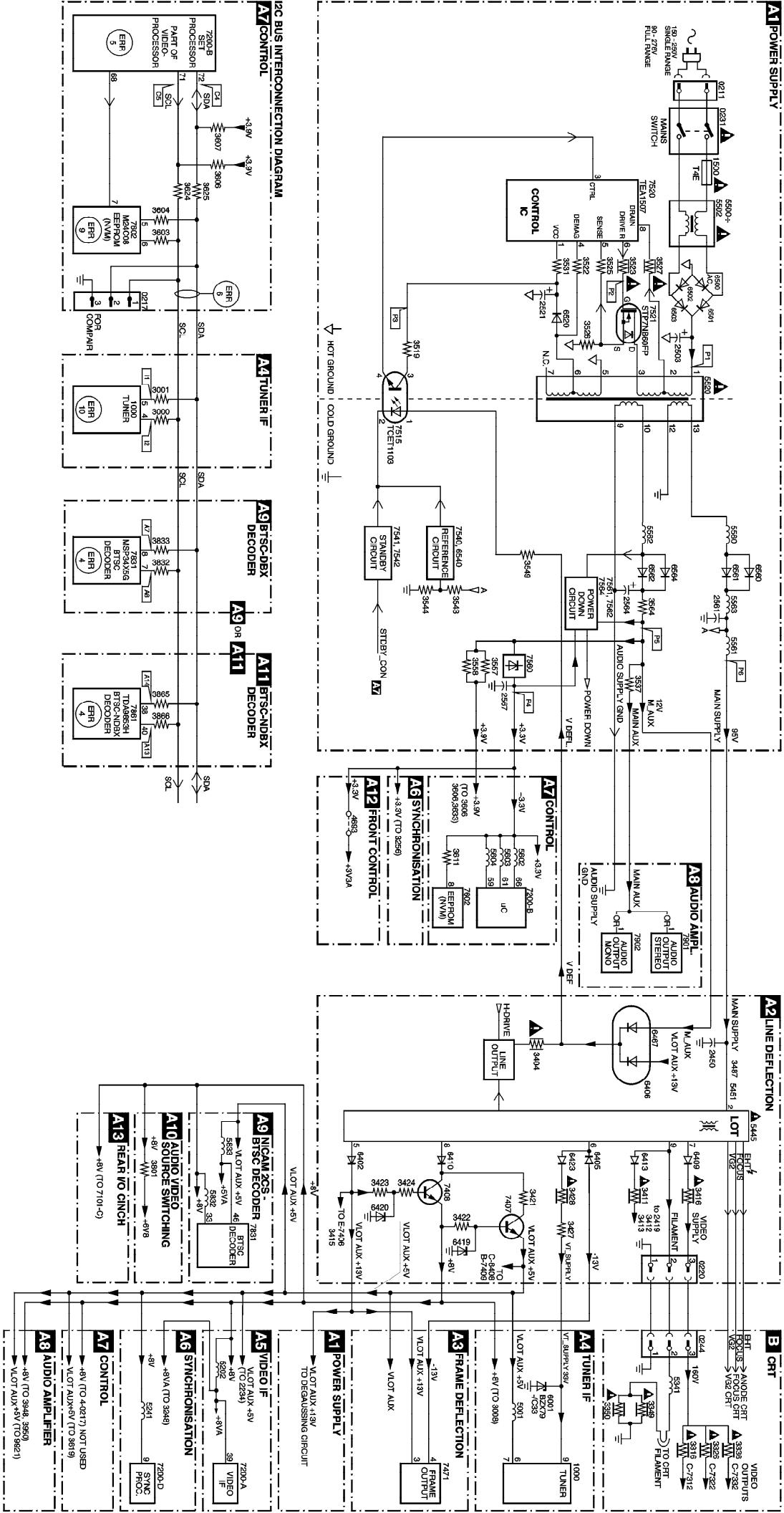
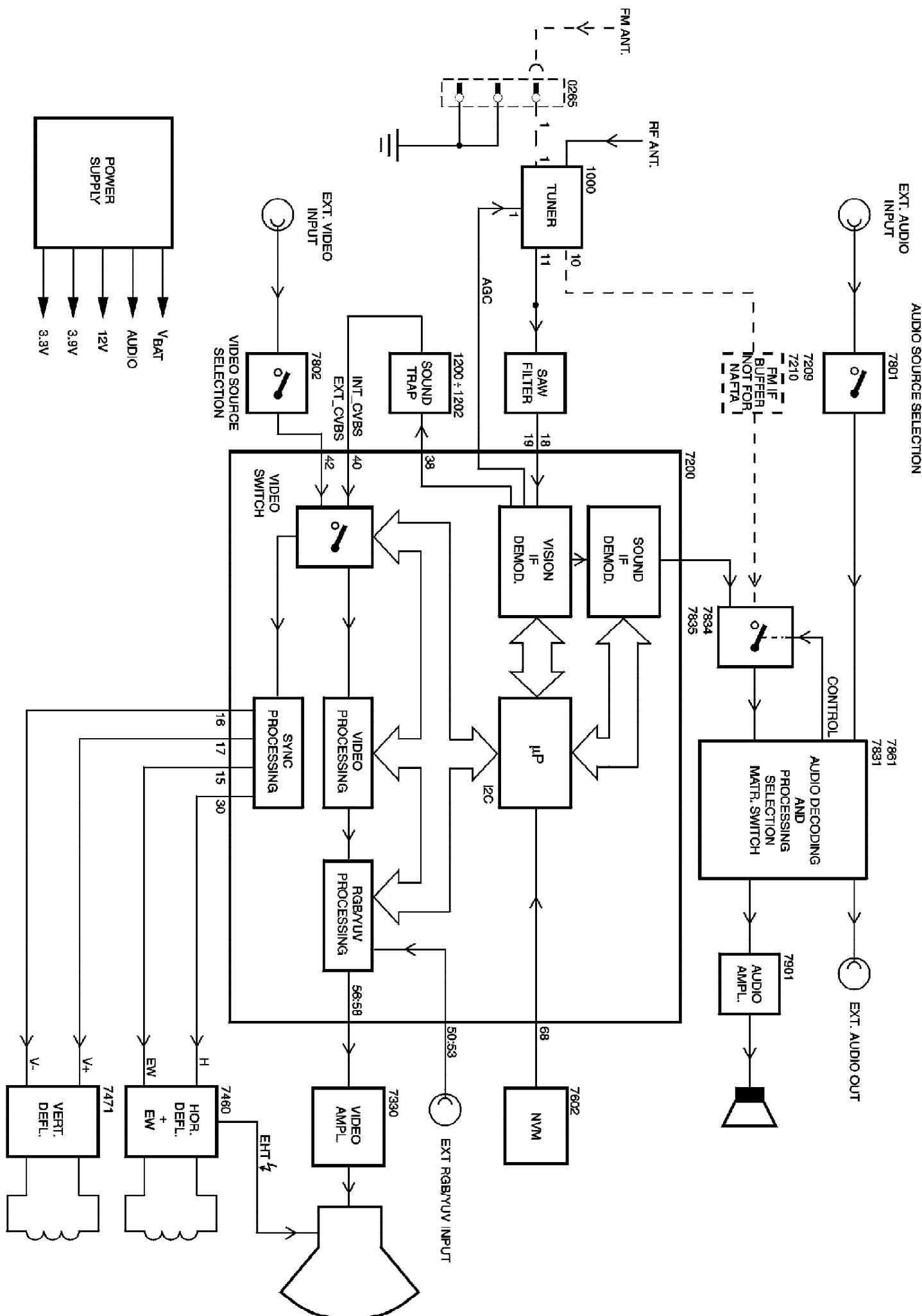
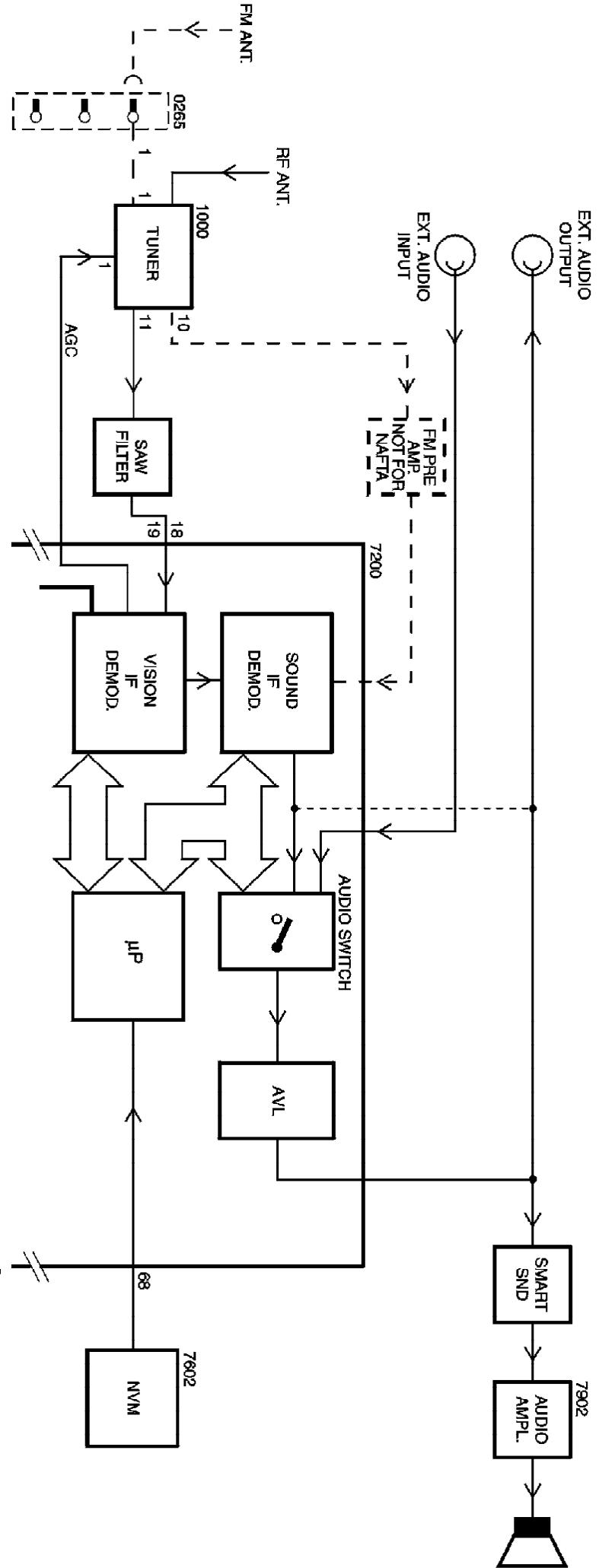
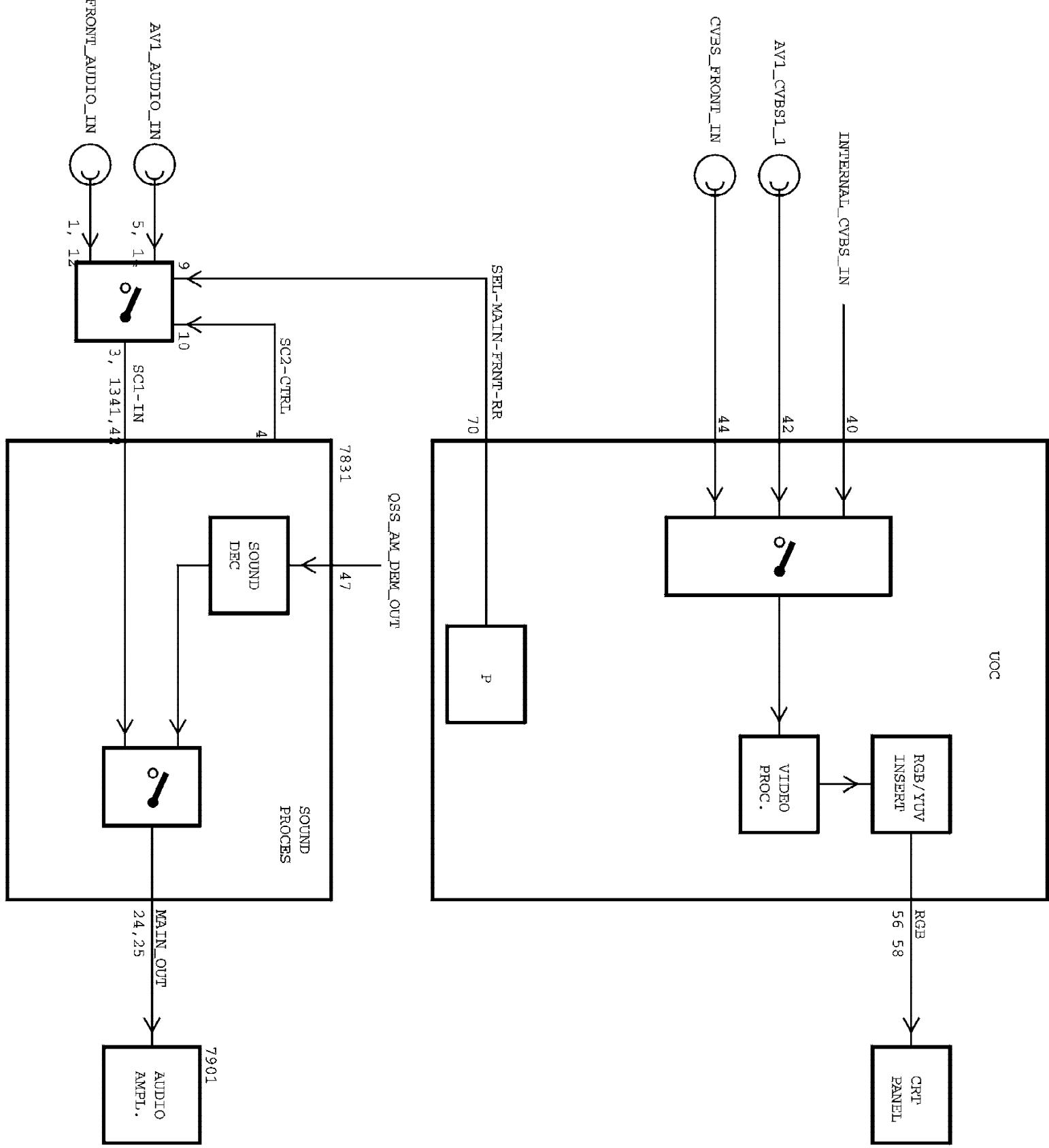


Figure 3



Basic Burst mode configuration





# Philips Consumer Electronics

## Technical Service Data

Service and Quality  
Service Publications Dept.  
One Philips Drive  
P.O. Box 14810  
Knoxville, TN 37914

### Manual 7602

Model no.: 20LX200125

First Publish: 5-10-2001

Rev. Date: 10-16-2002

Print Date: 06/04/2007

### Parts List

#### REFER TO SAFETY GUIDELINES

**SAFETY NOTICE:** ANY PERSON ATTEMPTING TO SERVICE THIS CHASSIS MUST FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE CHASSIS AND BE AWARE OF THE NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED WHEN SERVICING ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTAINING HIGH VOLTAGES.

**CAUTION: USE A SEPARATE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER FOR THIS UNIT WHEN SERVICING**

## Main Chassis

S = Safety Part      Be sure to use exact replacement part.

3245	39k, 5%.	3198 021 53930	3531	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3246	10k, 5%.	3198 021 51030	3541	470 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 54710
3247	220k, 5%.	3198 021 52240	3542	1.5k, 5%.	3198 021 51520
3248	27k, 5%.	3198 021 52730	3543	82k, 1%, Metal Film.	2322 156 28203
3249	820 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 08210	3544	6.8k, 1%, Metal Film	2322 156 26802
3251	100 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01010	3545	82k, 5%.	3198 021 58230
3254	1M, 5%.	3198 021 51050	3546	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3256	1k, 5%.	3198 021 51020	3547	0.33 ohm, 5%, 1W, Power Resistor	3198 012 13370
3257	10Meg, 5%.	3198 021 51060	3548	8.2k, 5%.	3198 021 58220
3258	330k, 5%.	3198 021 53340	3549	470 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 04710
3259	470k, 5%.	3198 021 54740	3552	10k, 5%.	3198 021 51030
3311	3.9k, 5%.	3198 021 53920	3559	1k, 5%.	3198 021 51020
3312	330 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53310	3561	220 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 02210
3313	10 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51090	3562	10k, 5%.	3198 021 51030
3314	18k, 5%, Metal Film.	2322 195 63183	3563	4.7k, 5%.	3198 021 54720
3316	68 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25	2306 204 03689	3564	4.7 ohm, 5%, 2W, Power Resistor.	3198 012 24780
3317	1.5k, 20%, 1/2W Carbon	3198 013 01520	3565	330 ohm, 5%, 1W, Power Resistor.	3198 012 13310
3321	3.9k, 5%.	3198 021 53920	3566	2.2k, 5%.	3198 021 52220
3322	330 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53310	3569	5.6k, 5%.	3198 021 55620
3323	10 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51090	3580	47k, 5%.	3198 021 54730
3324	18k, 5%, Metal Film.	2322 195 63183	3603	100 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01010
3326	68 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25	2306 204 03689	3604	100 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01010
3327	1.5k, 20%, 1/2W Carbon	3198 013 01520	3605	4.7k, 5%.	3198 021 54720
3331	3.9k, 5%.	3198 021 53920	3606	2.2k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 02220
3332	330 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53310	3607	2.2k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 02220
3333	10 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51090	3608	100 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01010
3334	18k, 5%, Metal Film.	2322 195 63183	3611	100 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51010
3336	68 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25	2306 204 03689	3614	4.7k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 04720
3337	1.5k, 20%, 1/2W Carbon	3198 013 01520	3615	10k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 01030
3341	1.5k, 20%, 1/2W Carbon	3198 013 01520	3617	4.7k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 04720
3347	220 ohm, 5% Fusible Resistor NFR25	2306 204 03221	3618	2.2k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 02220
3348	1.5k, 20%, 1/2W Carbon	3198 013 01520	3619	8.2k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 08220
3349	1 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25	2306 204 03108	3622	100 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51010
3350	1 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25	2306 204 03108	3623	4.7k, 5%.	3198 021 54720
3401	330k, 5%.	2322 242 13334	3624	100 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01010
3402	18k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01830	3625	100 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01010
3403	22 ohm, 5%, 3W, Power Resistor	3198 012 32290	3626	4.7k, 5%.	3198 021 54720
3404	6.8 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25.	2306 204 03688	3627	4.7k, 5%.	3198 021 54720
3406	10k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01030	3628	10k, 5%.	3198 021 51030
3407	220 ohm, 5%, 3W, Power Resistor	3198 012 32210	3630	2.2k, 5%.	3198 021 52220
3408	1k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon.	3198 011 01020	3632	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3410	33k, 5%.	3198 021 53330	3636	100 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51010
3411	10 ohm, 5% Fusible Resistor NFR25.	2306 204 03109	3681	390 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53910
3412	3.3k, 1%, Metal Film	2322 156 23302	3682	3.3k, 5%.	3198 021 53320
3413	10k, 5%.	3198 021 51030	3683	390 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53910
3414	1.5k, 1%, Metal Film	2322 156 21502	3684	560 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 55610
3415	1k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01020	3685	560 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 55610
3416	68 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25	2306 204 03689	3686	1.5k, 5%.	3198 021 51520
3417	33k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 03330	3691	330 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53310
3418	33k, 5%.	3198 021 53330	3693	220 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 52210
3419	6.8k, 5%.	3198 021 56820	3694	4.7k, 5%.	3198 021 54720
3420	33k, 5%.	3198 021 53330	3901	1k, 5%.	3198 021 51020
3421	6.8 ohm, 5%, 2W, Power Resistor	3198 012 26880	3902	3.3k, 5%.	3198 021 53320
3422	100 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51010	3903	8.2k, 5%.	3198 021 58220
3423	820 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 58210	3904	10k, 5%.	3198 021 51030
3424	100 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01010	3907	5.6k, 5%.	3198 021 55620
3425	12k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01230	3941	100 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 51010
3426	1M, 5%.	3198 021 51050	3942	3.9k, 5%.	3198 021 53920
3427	12k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01230	3943	2.7k, 5%.	3198 021 52720
3428	39 ohm, 5% Fusible Resistor NFR25H	2306 207 03399	3944	2.7k, 5%.	3198 021 52720
3431	2.2k, 5%.	3198 021 52220	3945	1k, 5%.	3198 021 51020
3432	22 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 02290	3946	18k, 5%.	3198 021 51830
3471	3.9 ohm, 1%, Metal Film	2322 156 23908	3947	330 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53310
3472	3.9 ohm, 1%, Metal Film	2322 156 23908	3948	47k, 5%.	3198 021 54730
3473	2.2k, 1%, Metal Film	2322 156 22202	3949	15k, 5%.	3198 021 51530
3474	1k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01020	3950	560 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 55610
3475	2.2k, 1%, Metal Film	2322 156 22202	3951	390 ohm, 5%.	3198 021 53910
3476	1.5 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25.	2306 204 03158	3981	120 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01210
3477	220 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 02210	3982	120 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01210
3478	220 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 02210	4001	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3479	1k, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 01020	4002	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3500	3.3Meg, 5%.	2322 242 13335	4181	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3501	3.3Meg, 5%.	2322 242 13335	4212	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3502	4.7 ohm, 20%, 3.1W, Negative Temperatur e Coefficient.	2122 612 00055	4216	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3503	10 ohm, 30%, 120V, Positive Temperature Coefficient.	2120 661 00026	4217	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3506	Jumper Wire.	0322 179 00003	4410	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3507	Surge Protector DSP-301N-A21F.	2422 549 43073	4501	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3508	1.5Meg, 5%.	2322 242 13155	4601	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3519	270 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 02710	4613	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3520	1.2k, 5%.	3198 021 51220	4614	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3521	4.7 ohm, 5%, 1/6W Carbon	3198 011 04780	4615	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3522	330k, 5%.	3198 021 53340	4616	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3523	100 ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25.	2306 204 03101	4617	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3524	56k, 5%.	3198 021 55630	4618	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3525	1k, 5%.	3198 021 51020	4619	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3526	0.15 ohm, 5%, 1W, Power Resistor	3198 012 11570	4622	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3527	2.2k ohm, 5%, Fusible Resistor NFR25.	2306 204 03222	4623	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3528	10k, 5%.	3198 021 51030	4691	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3529	47k, 5%.	3198 021 54730	4692	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
3530	4.7k, 5%.	3198 021 54720	4693	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
			4807	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020
			4811	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper	3198 021 90020

S = Safety Part Be sure to use exact replacement part.

4812	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper . . . . .	3198 021 90020	7333	Transistor BF423 . . . . .	3198 020 43020
4813	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper . . . . .	3198 021 90020	7401	Transistor PDT143ZT . . . . .	9340 547 00215
4814	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper . . . . .	3198 021 90020	7402	Power Transistor BUT11APX-1200 . . . . .	9340 563 21127
4901	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper . . . . .	3198 021 90020	7403	Transistor BC337-25. . . . .	3198 020 43530
4911	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper . . . . .	3198 021 90020	7404	Transistor BC636 . . . . .	9332 219 50126
4982	Zero ohm "Chip" Jumper . . . . .	3198 021 90020	7405	Transistor BC857B . . . . .	3198 010 42150
5001	Fixed Inductor, 5.6uH, 10% . . . . .	3198 018 25680	7406	Transistor BC857B . . . . .	3198 010 42150
5002	Fixed Inductor, 0.82uH, 10% . . . . .	3198 018 18270	7407	Power Transistor BD135-16. . . . .	3198 020 41190
5201	Fixed Inductor, 6.8uH, 5% . . . . .	3198 018 16880	7408	Power Transistor BD135-17. . . . .	3198 020 41190
5202	Fixed Inductor, 10uH, 10% . . . . .	3198 018 21090	7409	Transistor BC857B . . . . .	3198 010 42150
5241	Fixed Inductor, 10uH, 10% . . . . .	3198 018 21090	7471	IC, TDA9302H . . . . .	9322 088 25682
5242	Fixed Inductor, 10uH, 5% . . . . .	3198 018 11090	7515	Opto-Coupler, TCET1103(G) . . . . .	9322 140 14667
5341	Fixed Inductor, 12uH, 5% SPT0508 . . . . .	2422 535 95598	7520	IC, TEA1507P/N1. . . . .	9352 673 56112
5342	Fixed Inductor Bead, 100MHz. . . . .	3198 018 90010	7521	Power FET, STP5NC50FP. . . . .	9322 160 71687
5403	Fixed Inductor, 33uH, 10% LHL08 . . . . .	2422 535 94643	7522	Transistor BC847B . . . . .	3198 010 42030
5408	Fixed Inductor, 27uH, 5% SPT0508 . . . . .	2422 535 95366	7540	Transistor BC547B. . . . .	3198 020 40030
5410	Fixed Inductor, 27uH, 5% SPT0508 . . . . .	2422 535 95366	7541	Transistor PDT114ET. . . . .	9340 310 10215
5444	Signal Driver Transformer SC10009-03. . . . .	2422 531 02446	7542	Transistor BC857B . . . . .	3198 010 42150
5445	LOT Transformer MSLOT4 . . . . .	3128 138 21541	7560	IC, L78L33ACZ. . . . .	9322 134 92676
5502	AC Filter. . . . .	2422 549 44284	7561	Transistor PDT143ZT. . . . .	9340 547 00215
5520	Transformer SS28011-04. . . . .	2422 531 02458	7580	Transistor BC857B . . . . .	3198 010 42150
5520	Transformer SS28032-01A . . . . .	2422 531 02458	7602	IC M24C16-WBN6 . . . . .	9322 147 25682
5521	Fixed Inductor Bead, 100MHz. . . . .	3198 018 90010	7902	IC, AN7523N. . . . .	9322 158 66667
5560	Fixed Inductor Bead, 100MHz. . . . .	3198 018 90010	7941	Transistor BC847B . . . . .	3198 010 42030
5561	Fixed Inductor, 27uH, 10%. . . . .	3198 018 22790	7942	Transistor BC847B . . . . .	3198 010 42030
5562	Fixed Inductor Bead, 100MHz. . . . .	3198 018 90010	7943	Transistor BC847B . . . . .	3198 010 42030
5563	Fixed Inductor Bead, 100MHz. . . . .	3198 018 90010	9181	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
5602	Fixed Inductor, 5.6uH, 5%. . . . .	3198 018 15680	9692	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
5603	Fixed Inductor, 5.6uH, 5%. . . . .	3198 018 15680	9696	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
5604	Fixed Inductor, 5.6uH, 5%. . . . .	3198 018 15680	9814	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
5833	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003	9820	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6001	Diode Regulator, BZX79-C33 (33Volt). . . . .	3198 010 23390	9821	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6201	Diode, BAV21. . . . .	3198 010 10630	9822	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6202	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630	9824	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6206	Diode Regulator, BZX384-C6V8 (6.8Volt)	3198 020 56880	9825	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6241	Diode Regulator, BZX384-C6V8 (6.8Volt)	3198 020 56880	9826	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6311	Diode, BAV21. . . . .	3198 010 10070	9827	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6321	Diode, BAV21. . . . .	3198 010 10070	9828	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6331	Diode, BAV21. . . . .	3198 010 10070	9829	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6341	Diode, BAV21. . . . .	3198 010 10070	9830	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6342	Diode, 1N4148. . . . .	3198 010 10010	9832	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6343	Diode Regulator, BZX384-C8V2 (8.2Volt)	3198 020 58280	9833	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6401	Diode, BAV21. . . . .	3198 010 10070	9982	Jumper Wire. . . . .	0322 179 00003
6402	Diode Rectifier, BYV27-200. . . . .	9322 126 72673	CBA	Main Chassis . . . . .	3139 178 86291
6404	Diode Rectifier, BYD33D. . . . .	9337 410 30133			
6405	Diode Rectifier, BYD33D. . . . .	9337 234 00133			
6406	Diode, BAV70. . . . .	9331 849 10215			
6407	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6408	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6409	Diode Rectifier, BYD33D. . . . .	9337 234 00133			
6410	Diode Rectifier, BYD33D. . . . .	9337 234 00133			
6413	Diode, 1N4148. . . . .	3198 010 10010			
6414	Diode Regulator, BZX79-B6V2 (6.2Volt)	9331 668 30133			
6415	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6419	Diode Regulator, BZX79-C5V6 (5.6Volt).	3198 010 25680			
6420	Diode Regulator, BZX79-C9V1 (9.1Volt).	9331 177 80133			
6423	Diode Rectifier, BYD33D. . . . .	9337 234 00133			
6471	Diode Rectifier, BYD33D. . . . .	9337 234 00133			
6500	Diode Rectifier, 1N5062. . . . .	3198 010 10120			
6501	Diode Rectifier, 1N5062. . . . .	3198 010 10120			
6502	Diode Rectifier, 1N5062. . . . .	3198 010 10120			
6503	Diode Rectifier, 1N5062. . . . .	3198 010 10120			
6520	Diode Rectifier, BYD33D. . . . .	9337 234 00133			
6523	Diode, 1N4148. . . . .	3198 010 10010			
6540	Diode Regulator, BZX79-B6V2 (6.2Volt)	9331 668 30133			
6541	Diode Regulator, BZX79-C10 (10Volt).	3198 010 21090			
6560	Diode Rectifier, BYW76-RAS15/10. . . . .	9322 127 32682			
6561	Diode Rectifier, BYW76-RAS15/10. . . . .	9322 127 32682			
6562	Diode Rectifier, EGP20DL-5100. . . . .	9322 164 42682			
6563	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6565	Diode, BAV70. . . . .	9331 849 10215			
6566	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6569	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6570	Diode Regulator, BZX384-C6V8 (6.8Volt)	3198 020 56880			
6580	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6581	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
6681	Diode, BAT85. . . . .	9336 247 60133			
6691	LED, VS LTL-10224WHCR. . . . .	9322 050 99682			
6692	IR Receiver, TSOP1836UH3V. . . . .	9322 127 54667			
6901	Diode, BAS316. . . . .	3198 010 10630			
7200	IC, 20S1 Software Cluster. . . . .	9352 699 88557			
7201	Transistor BC847B. . . . .	3198 010 42030			
7204	Transistor BC857B. . . . .	3198 010 42150			
7241	Transistor PDT114ET. . . . .	3198 010 44010			
7311	Transistor BF422. . . . .	3198 020 43010			
7312	Transistor BF422. . . . .	3198 020 43010			
7313	Transistor BF423. . . . .	3198 020 43020			
7321	Transistor BF422. . . . .	3198 020 43010			
7322	Transistor BF422. . . . .	3198 020 43010			
7323	Transistor BF423. . . . .	3198 020 43020			
7331	Transistor BF422. . . . .	3198 020 43010			
7332	Transistor BF422. . . . .	3198 020 43010			

S = Safety Part Be sure to use exact replacement part.

# Philips Consumer Electronics

## Technical Service Data

Service and Quality  
Service Publications Dept.  
One Philips Drive  
P.O. Box 14810  
Knoxville, TN 37914

## Manual 7602

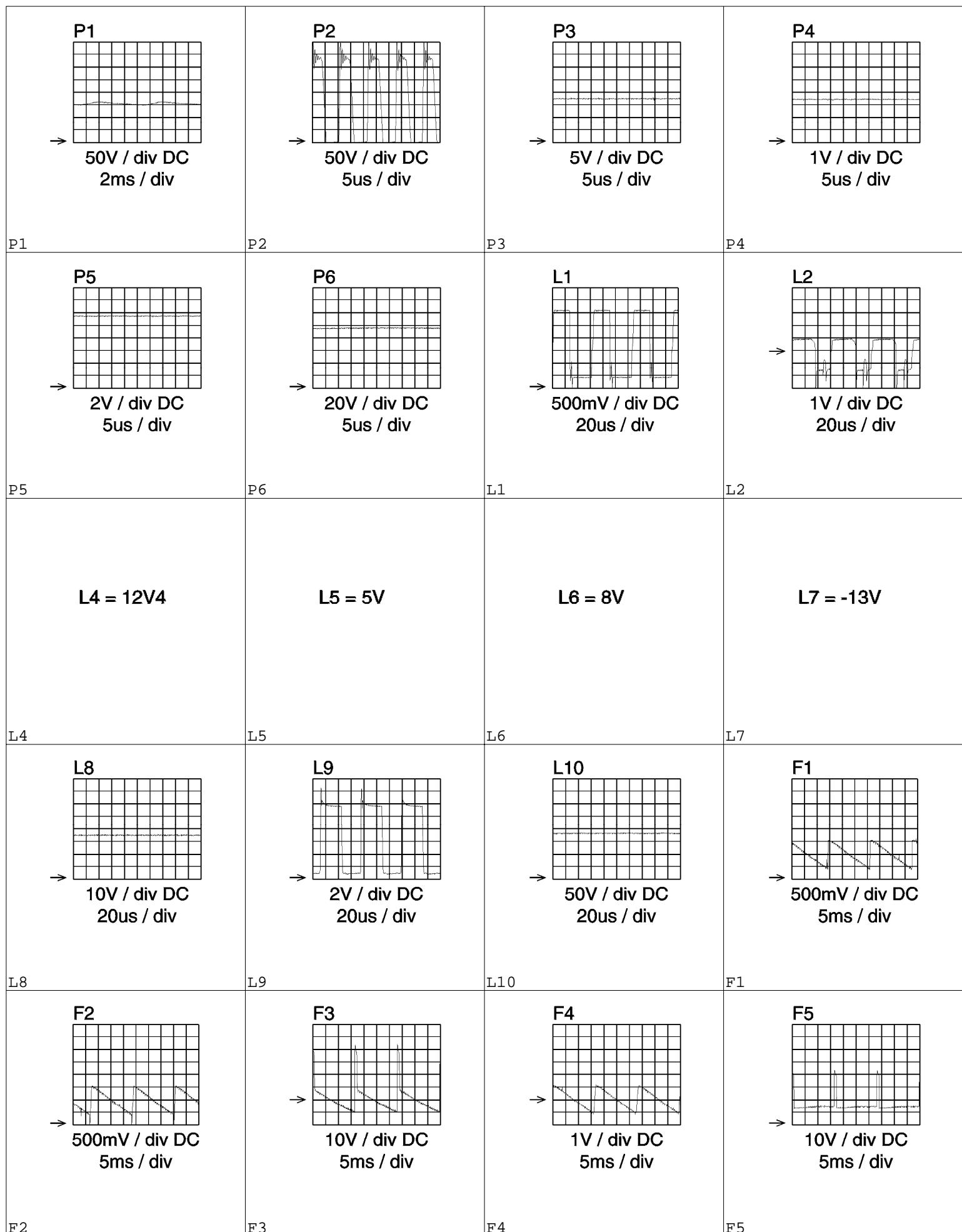
Model no.: 20LX200125  
First Publish: 5-10-2001  
Rev. Date: 10-16-2002  
Print Date: 06/04/2007

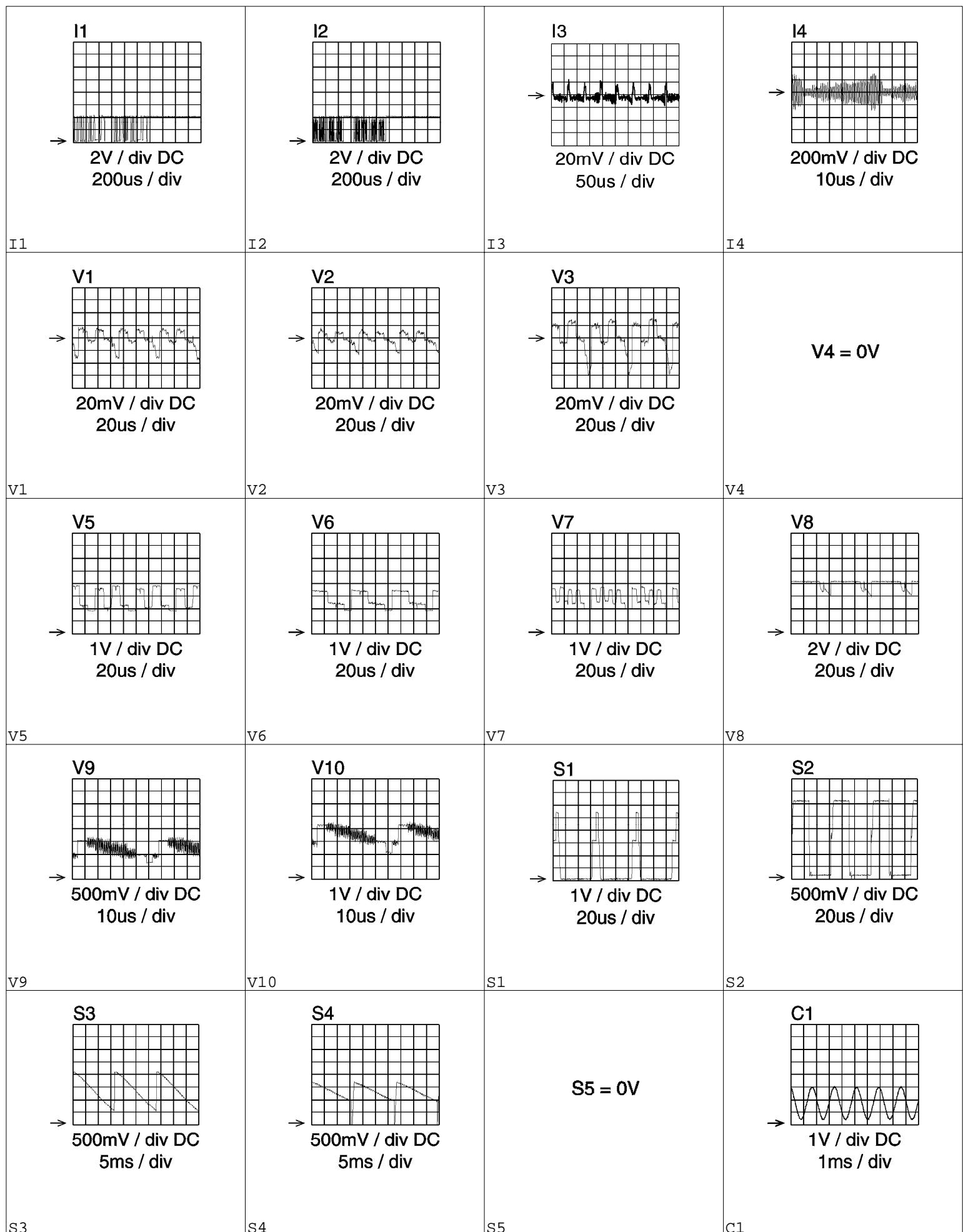
### Scope Patterns

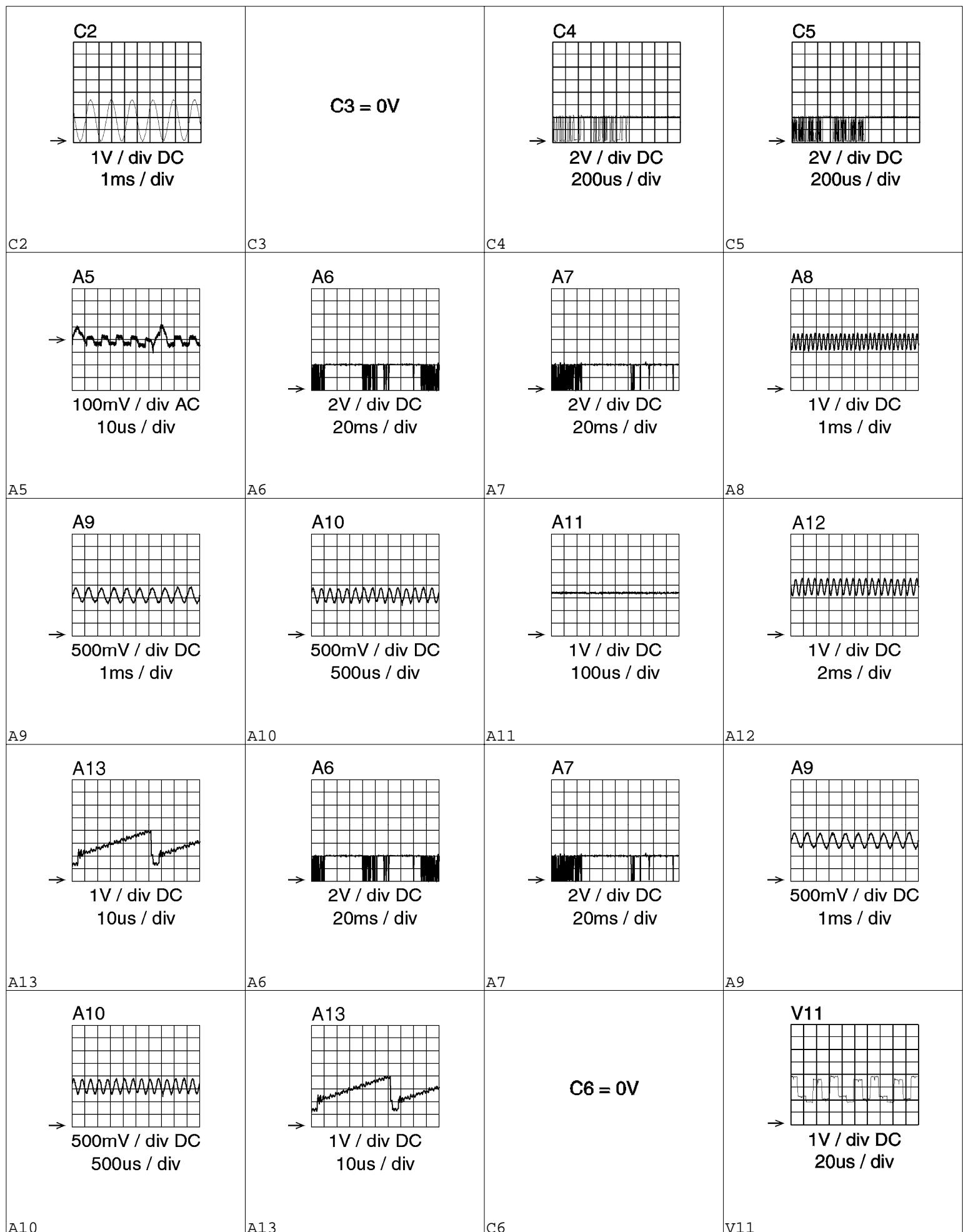
#### REFER TO SAFETY GUIDELINES

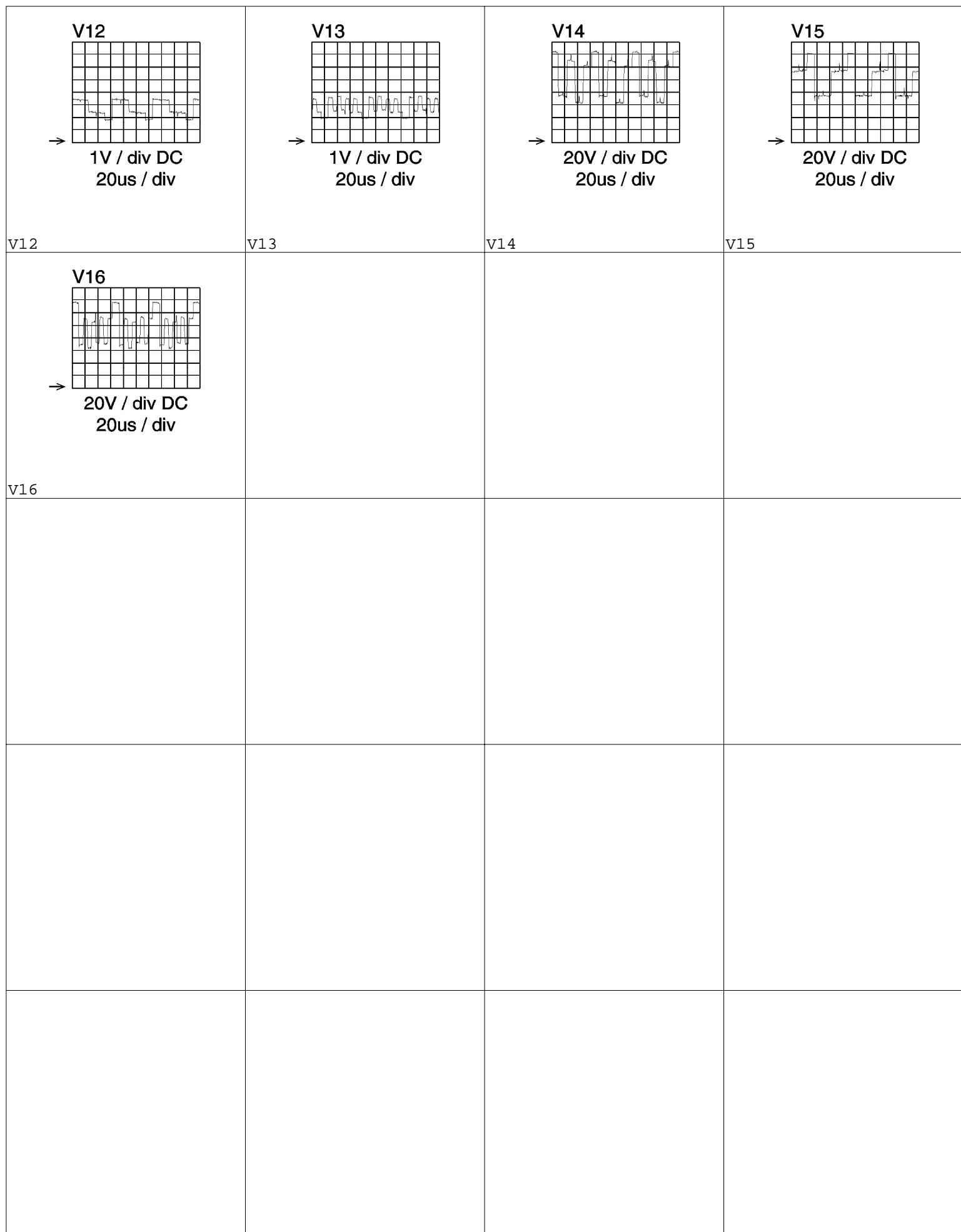
**SAFETY NOTICE:** ANY PERSON ATTEMPTING TO SERVICE THIS CHASSIS MUST FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE CHASSIS AND BE AWARE OF THE NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED WHEN SERVICING ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTAINING HIGH VOLTAGES.

**CAUTION: USE A SEPARATE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER FOR THIS UNIT WHEN SERVICING**

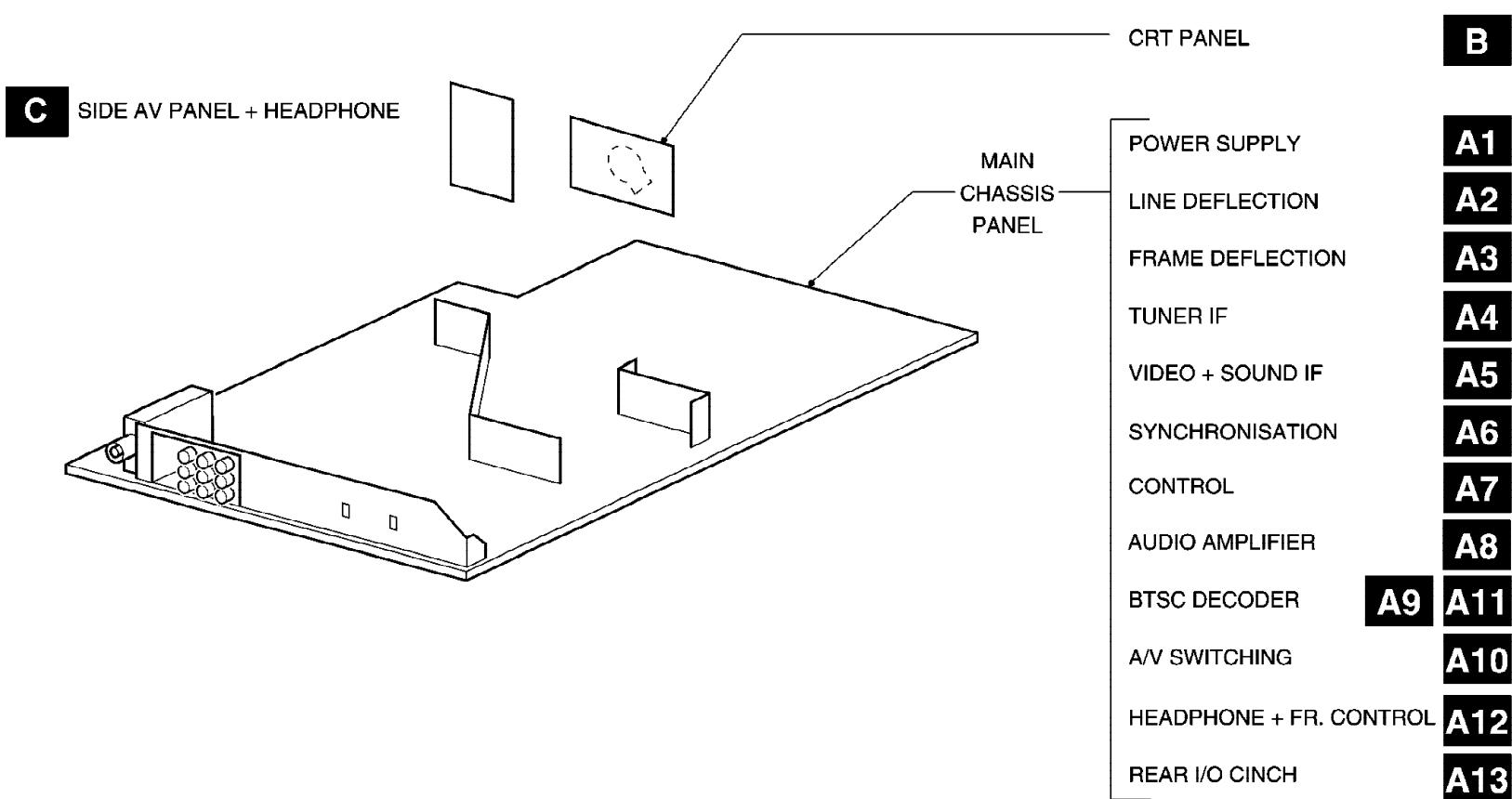


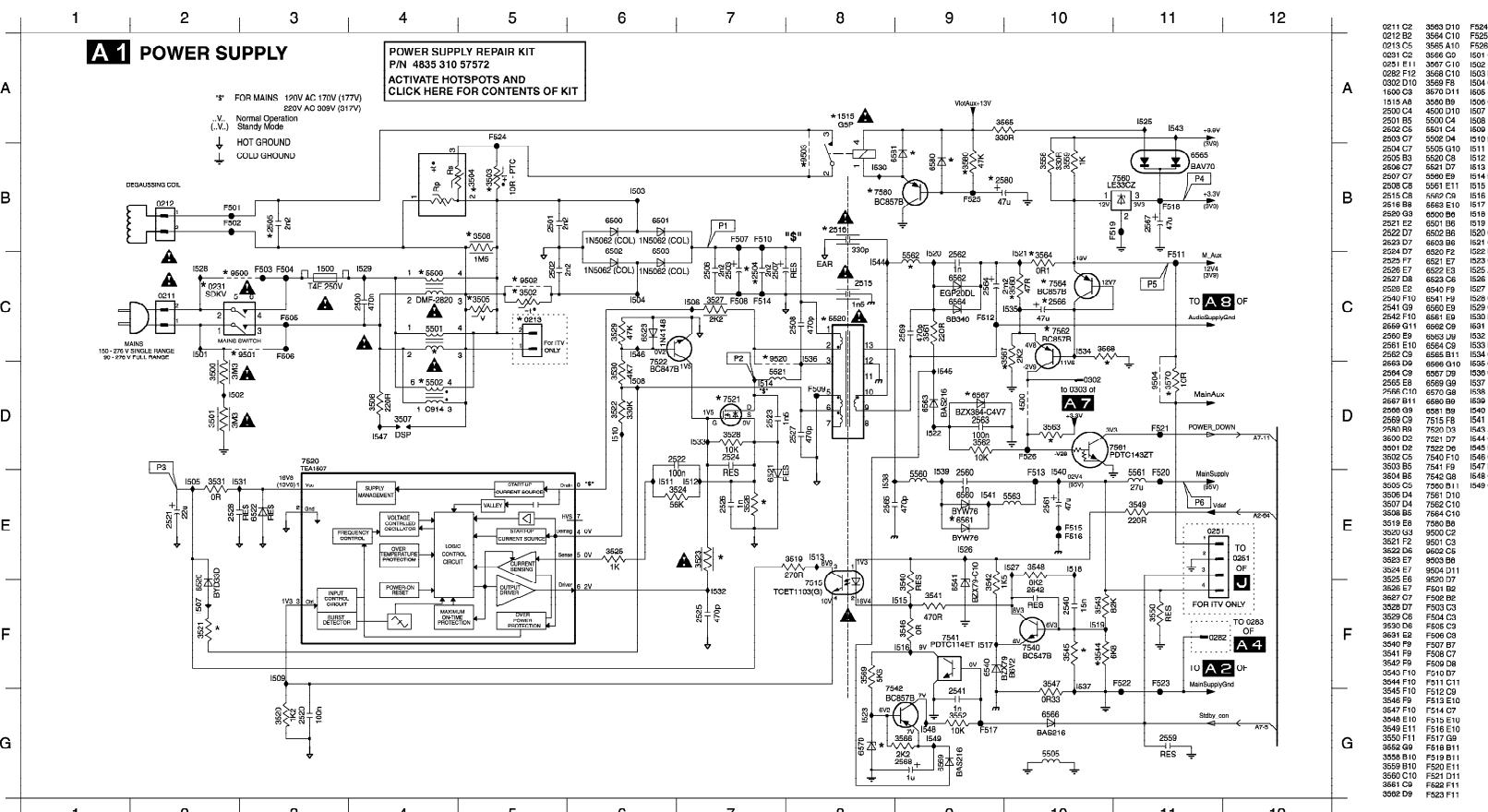






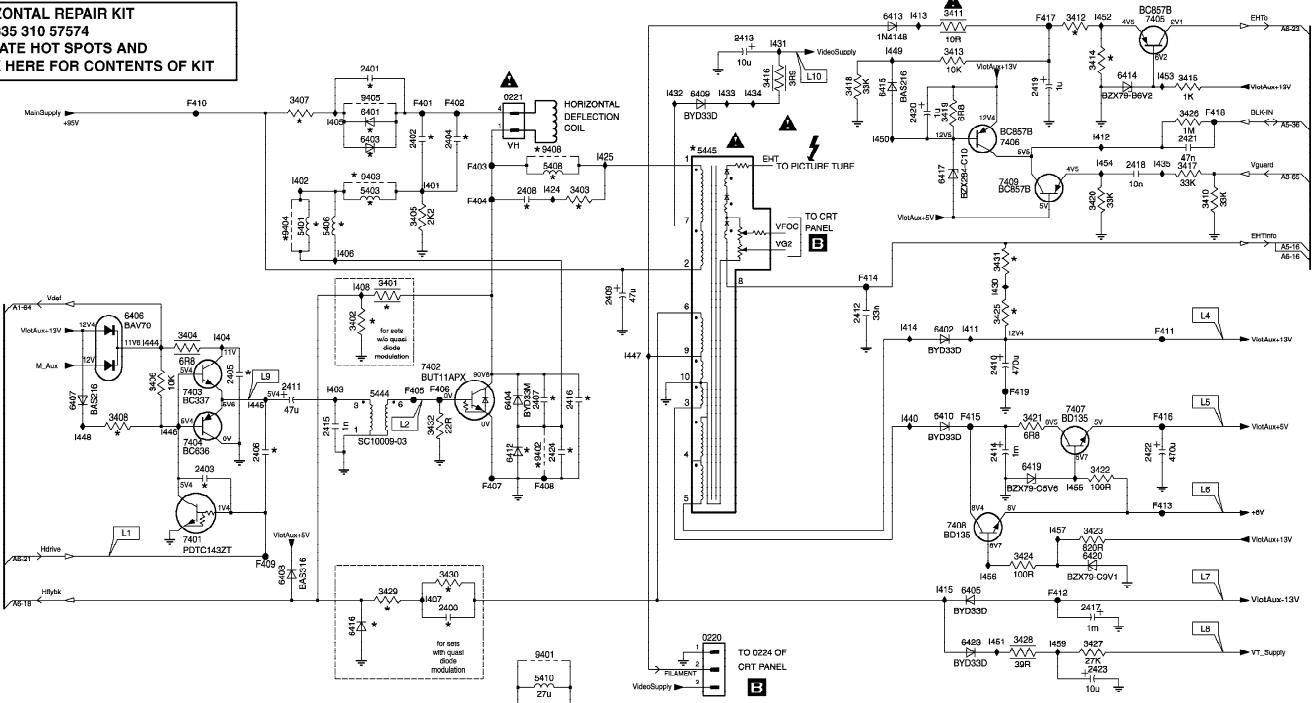
## L8 Chassis, Manual 7602





## A 2 LINE DEFLECTION

**HORIZONTAL REPAIR KIT  
P/N 4835 310 57574  
ACTIVATE HOT SPOTS AND  
CLICK HERE FOR CONTENTS OF KIT**



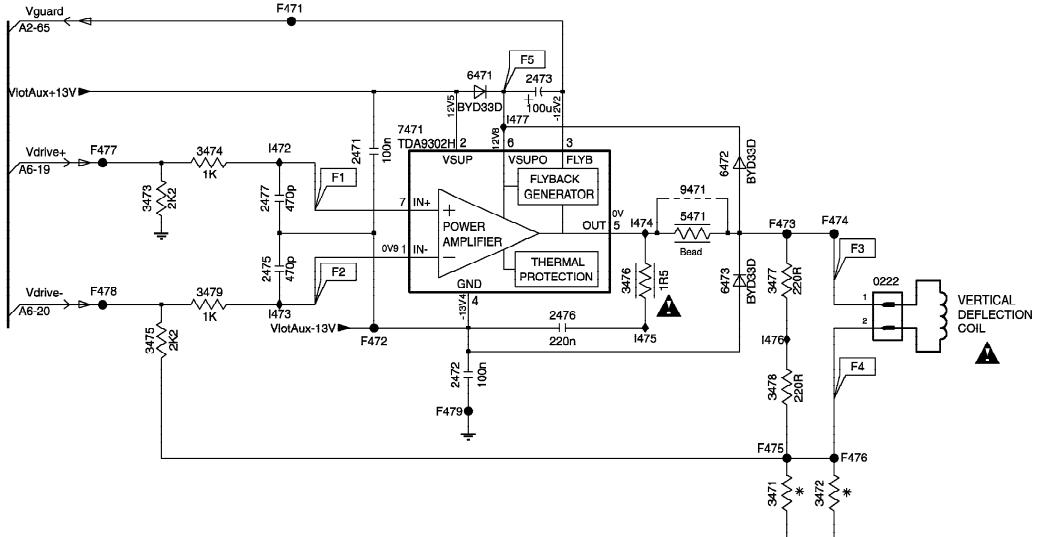
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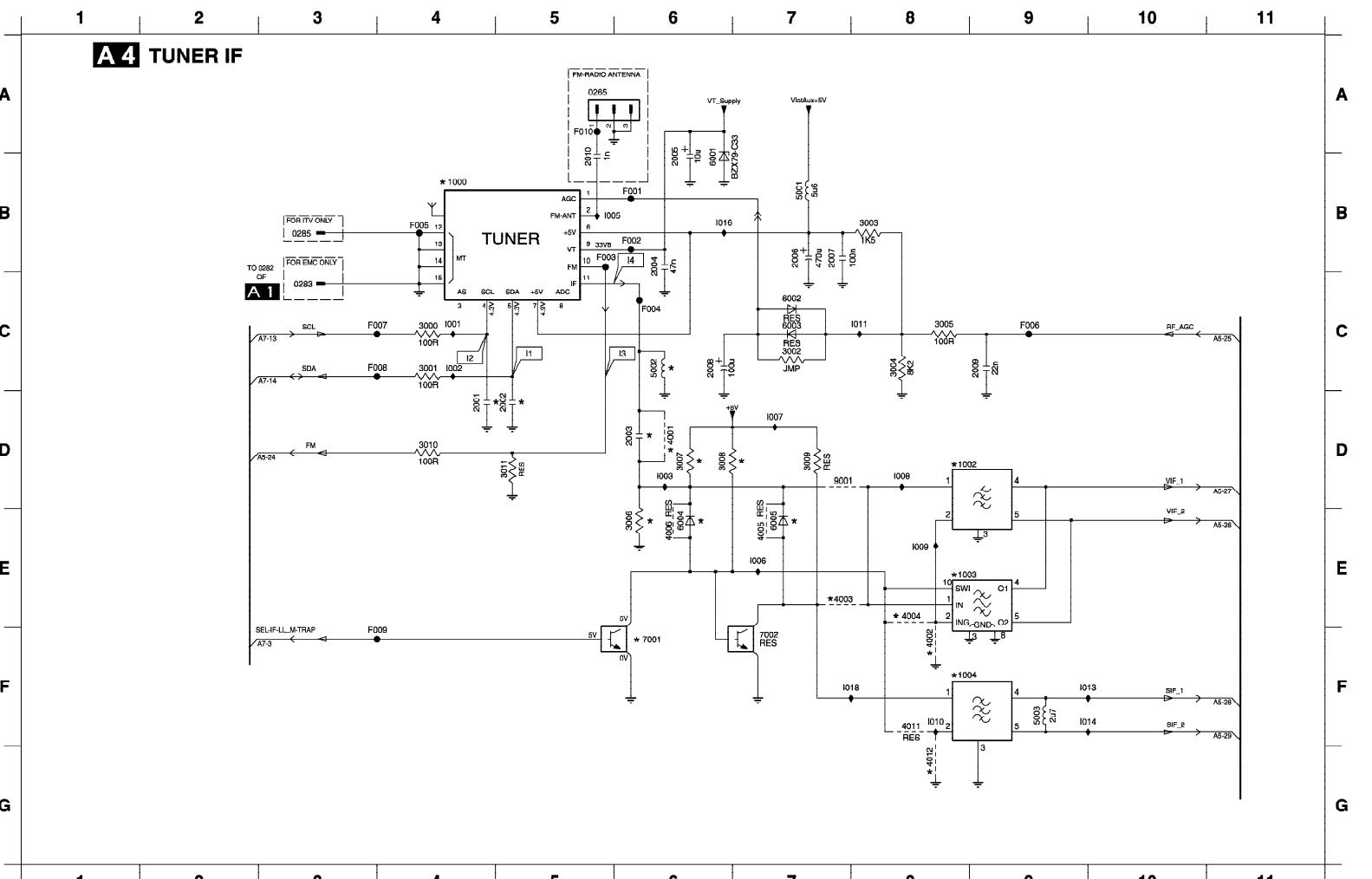
## A 3 FRAME DEFLECTION

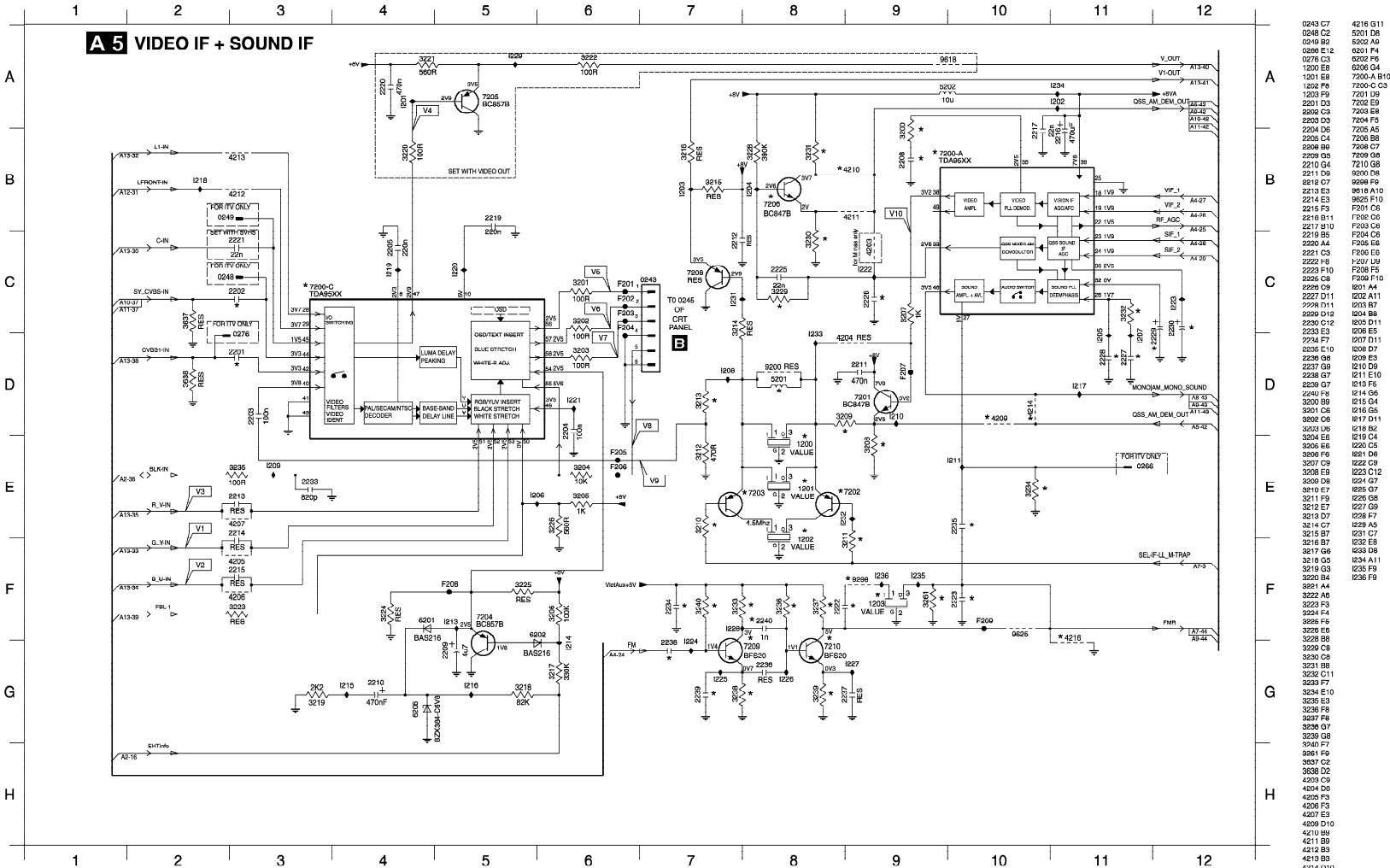
**VERTICAL REPAIR KIT**  
**P/N 4835 310 57573**

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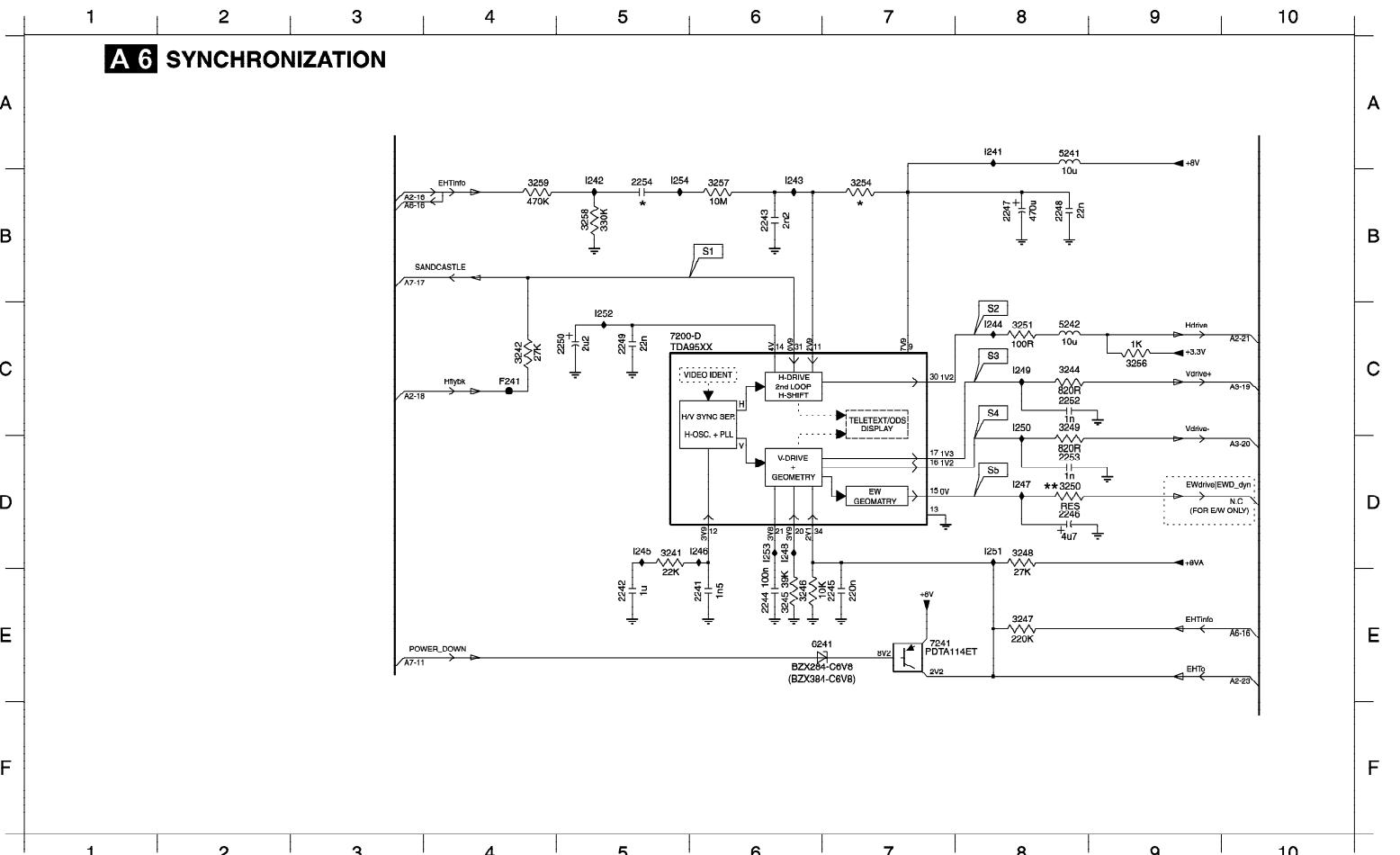
**ACTIVATE HOT SPOTS AND**  
**CLICK HERE FOR CONTENTS OF KIT**

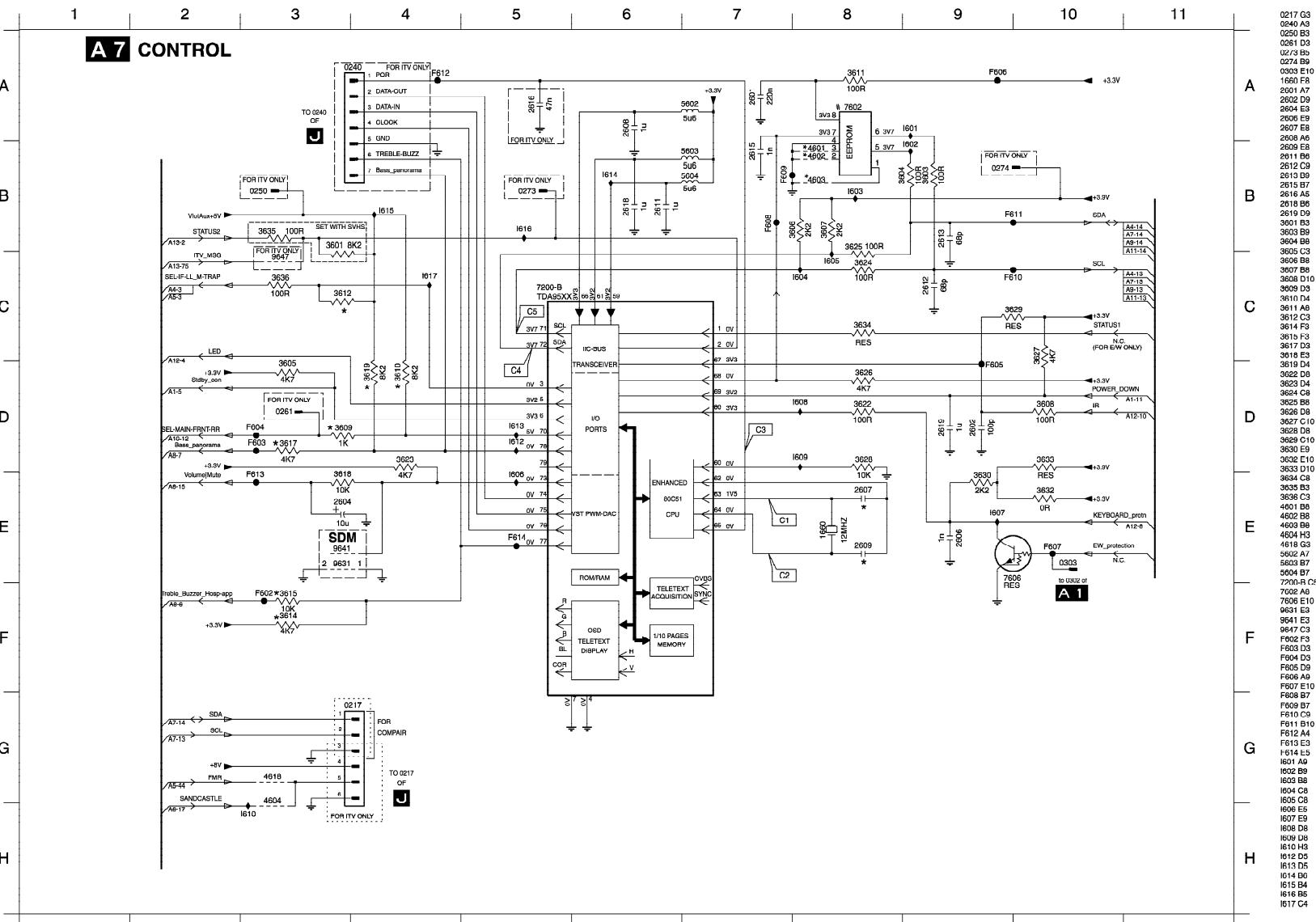


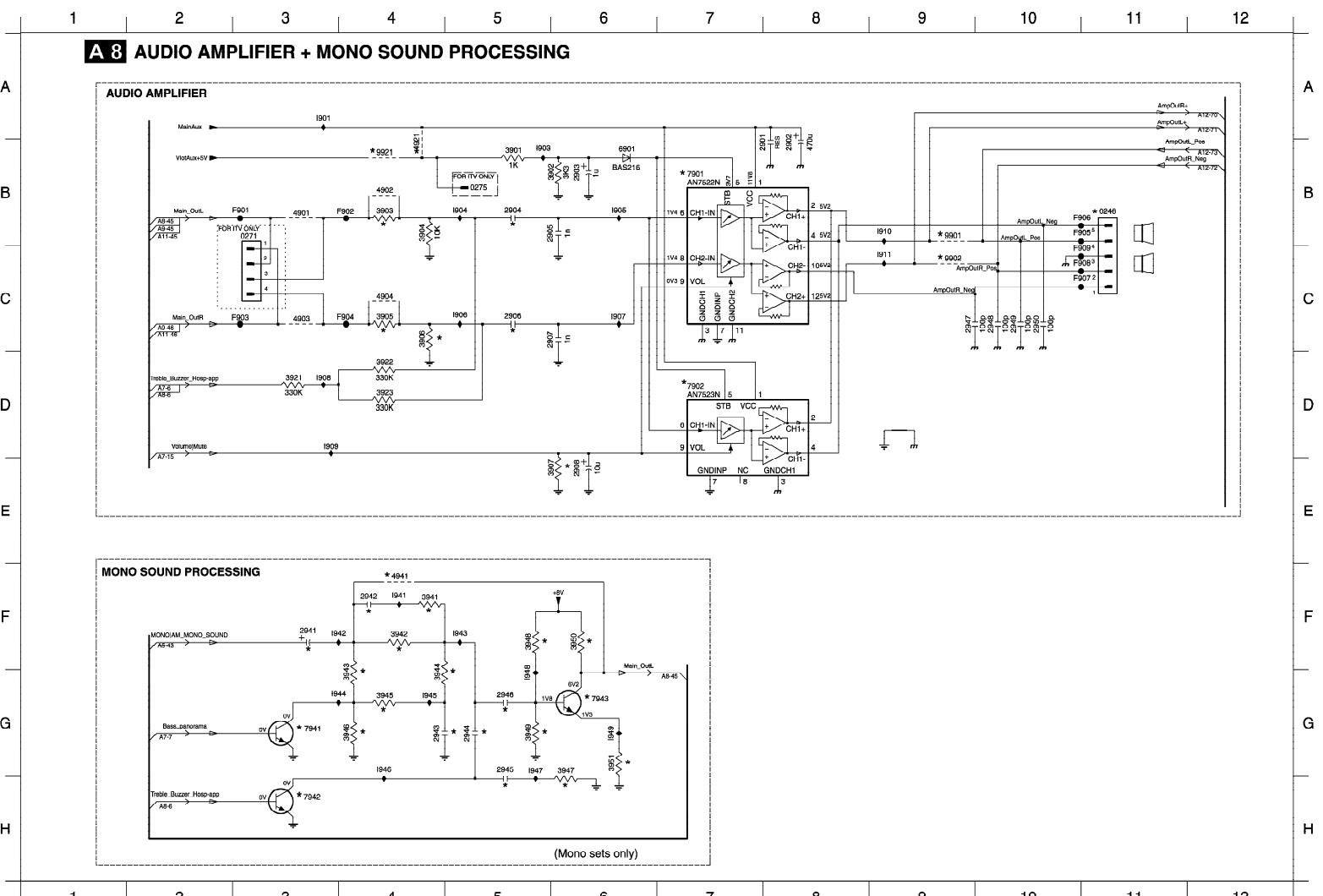


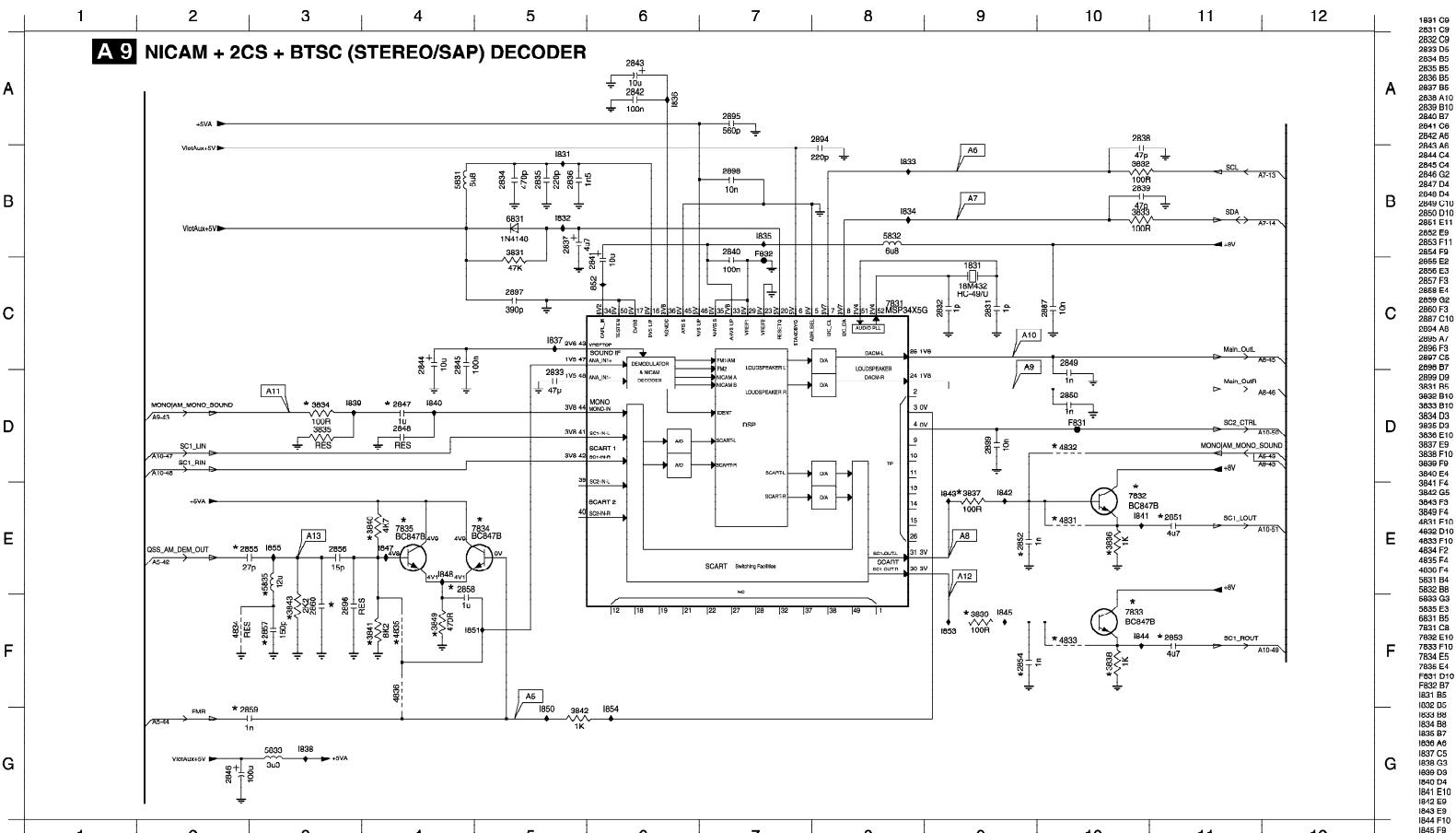


**A 6 SYNCHRONIZATION**

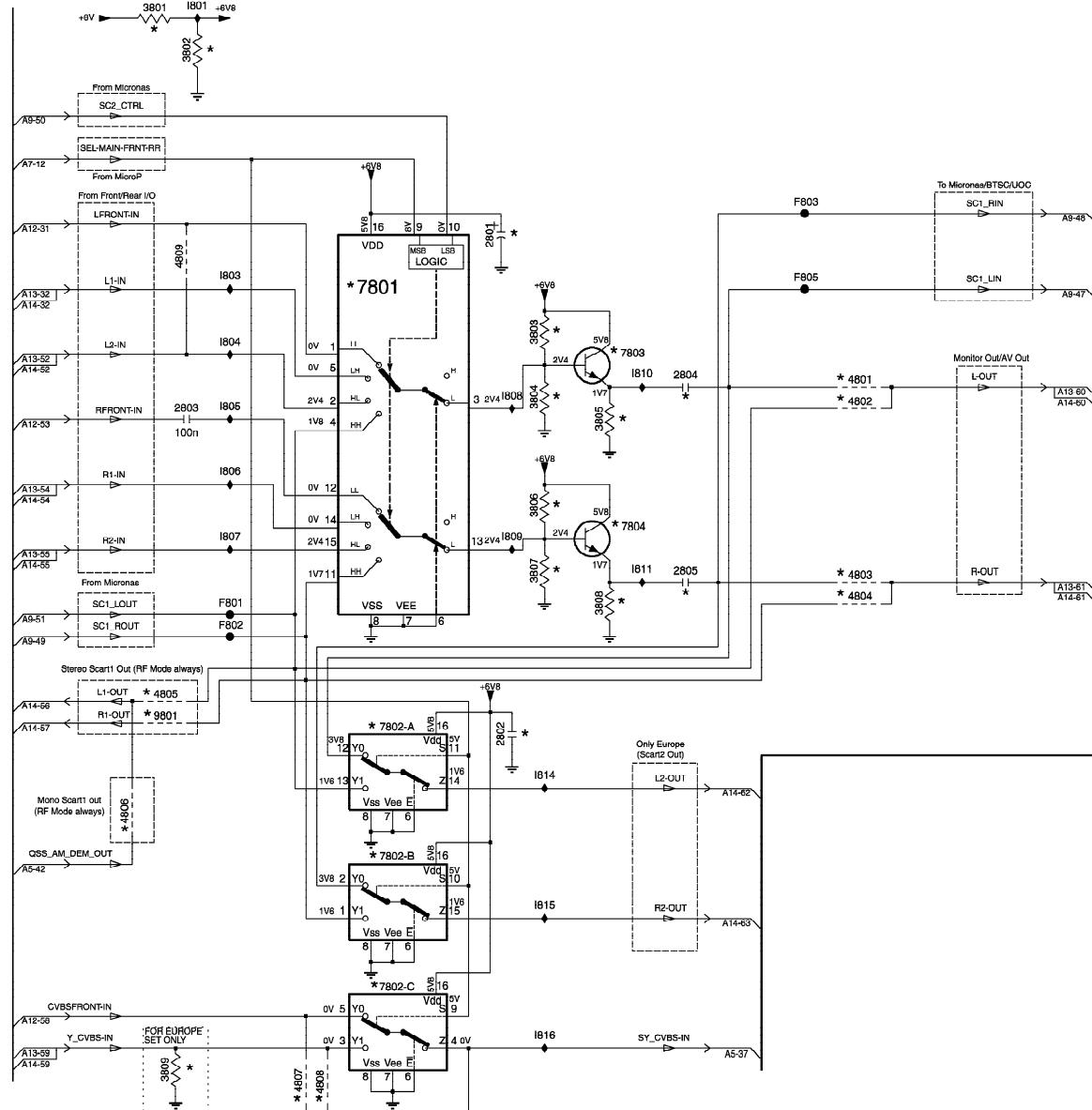






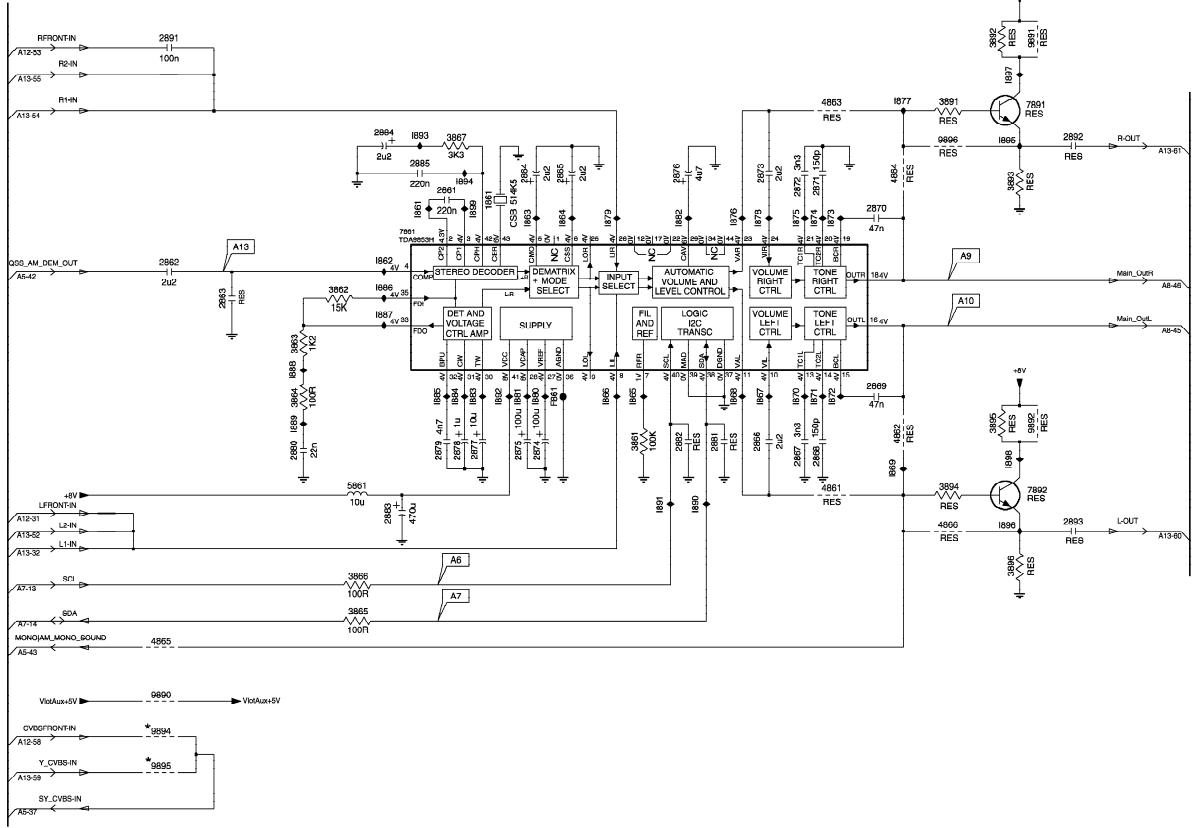


A 10 AUDIO/VIDEO SOURCE SWITCHING

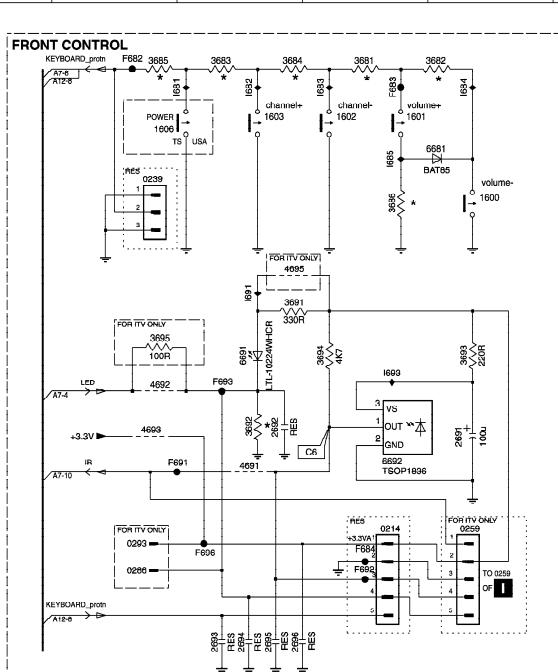
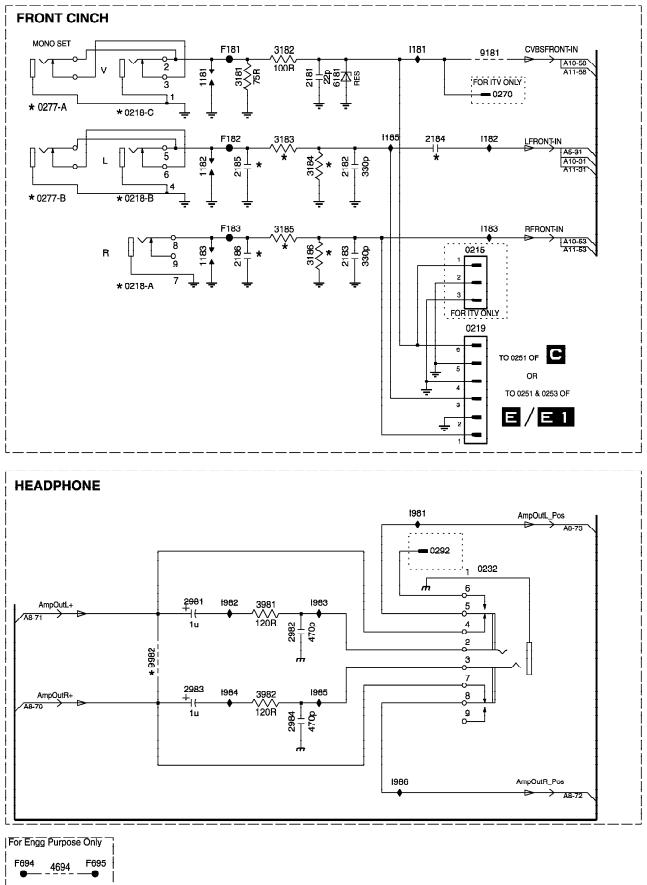


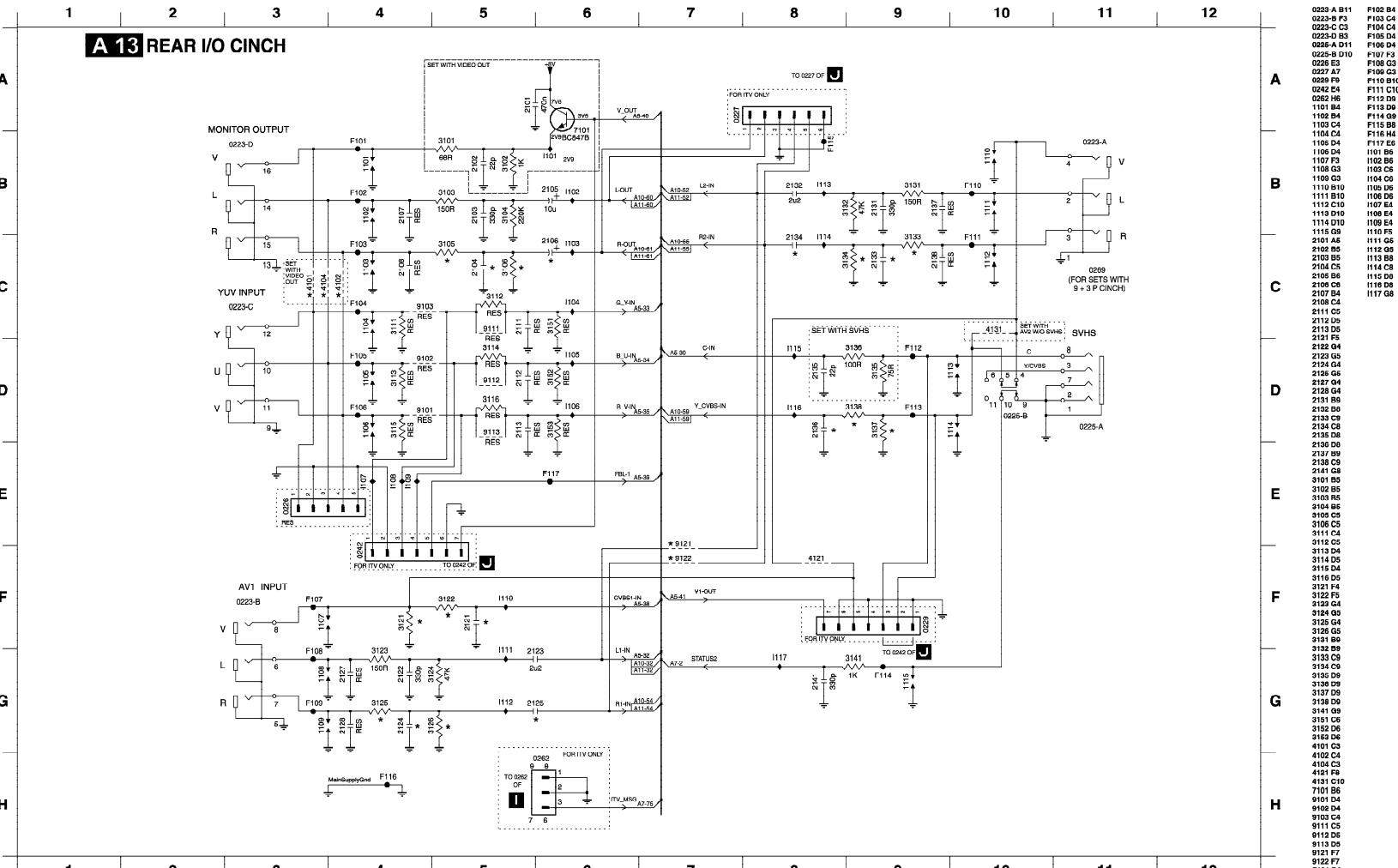
2801 B5  
2802 F5  
2803 D5  
2804 C5  
2805 E5  
3901 A2  
3902 A3  
3803 C5  
3804 D5  
3805 D5  
3806 D5  
3807 E5  
3808 E5  
3809 H2  
4801 C7  
4802 D7  
4803 E7  
4804 E7  
4805 F2  
4806 F2  
4807 H3  
4809 C3  
7801 C4  
7802 A-C  
7802-B G  
7802-C G  
7803 C5  
7804 D5  
9801 F2  
E801 E3  
F803 E3  
F803 B7  
F805 C7  
1801 A3  
1803 C3  
1804 C3  
1805 D3  
1806 D6  
1807 D3  
1808 D5  
1809 D5  
1810 C6  
1811 E6  
1814 F5  
1815 G5

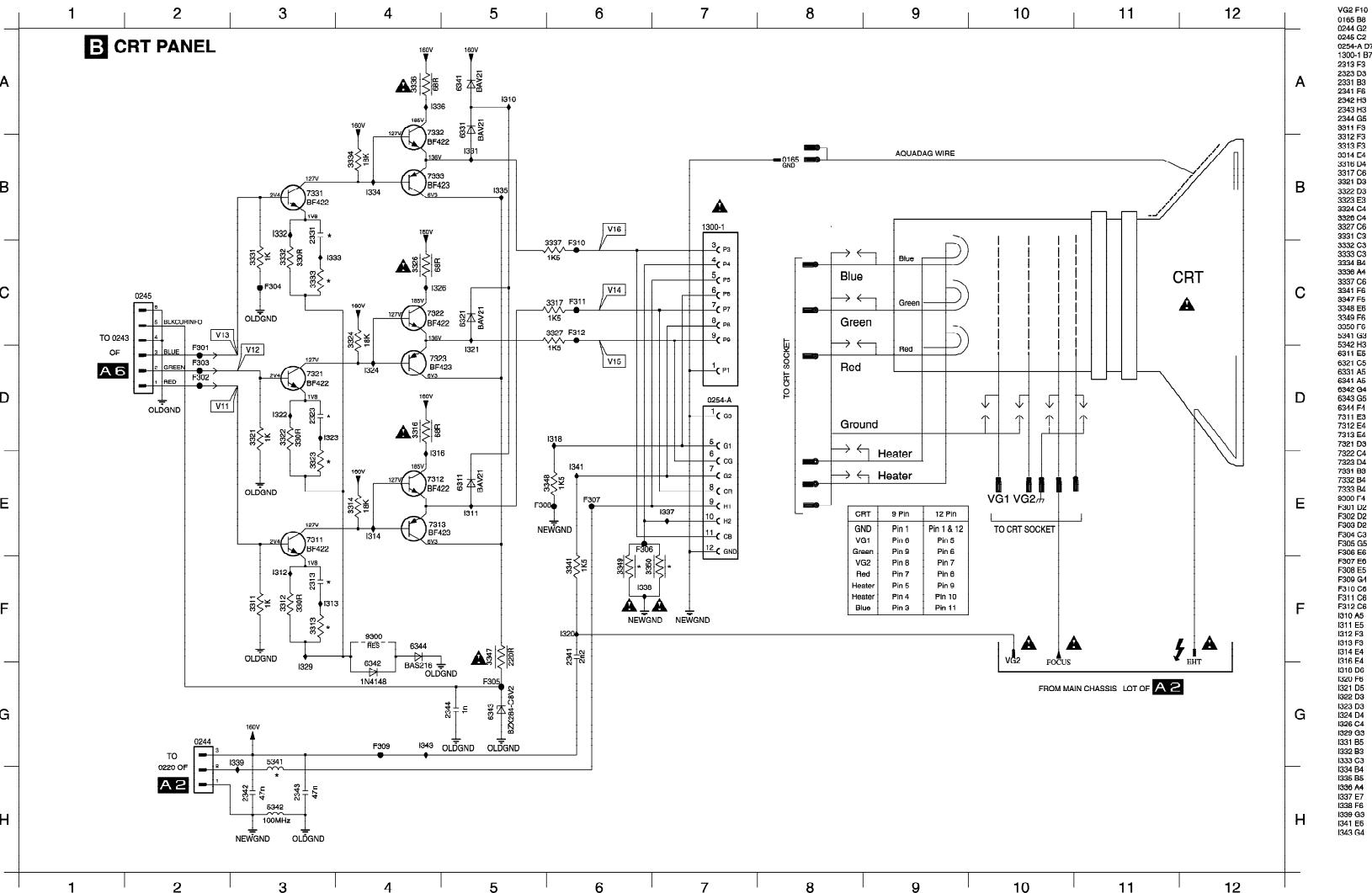
A 11 | AUDIO - BTSC STEREO DECODER (ECONOMIC)



#### **A 12 FRONT IO + FRONT CONTROL + HEADPHONE**

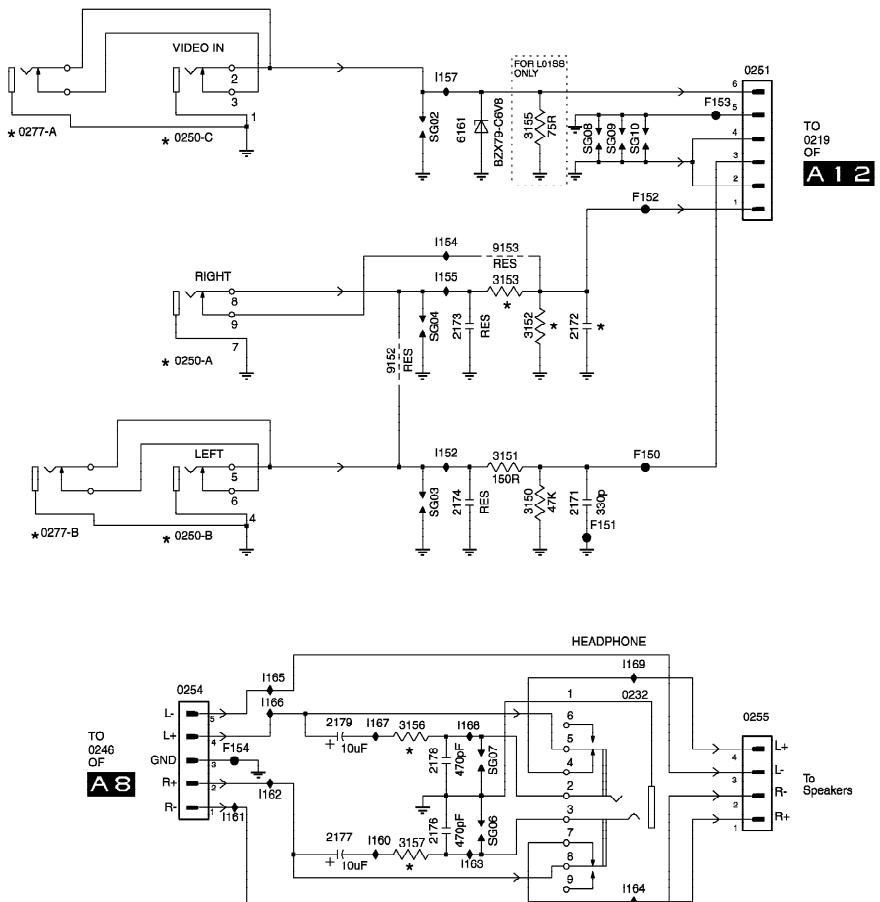




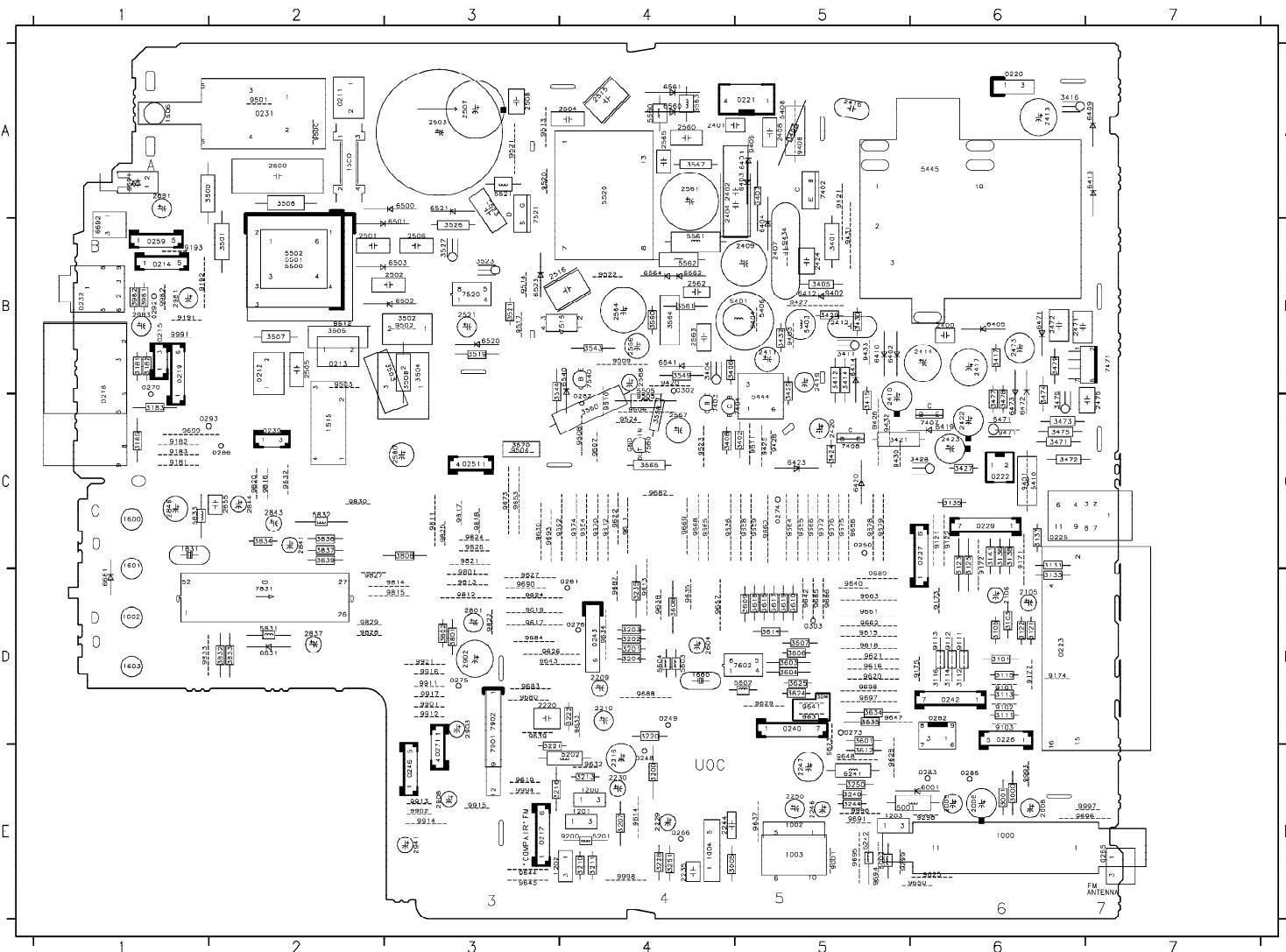


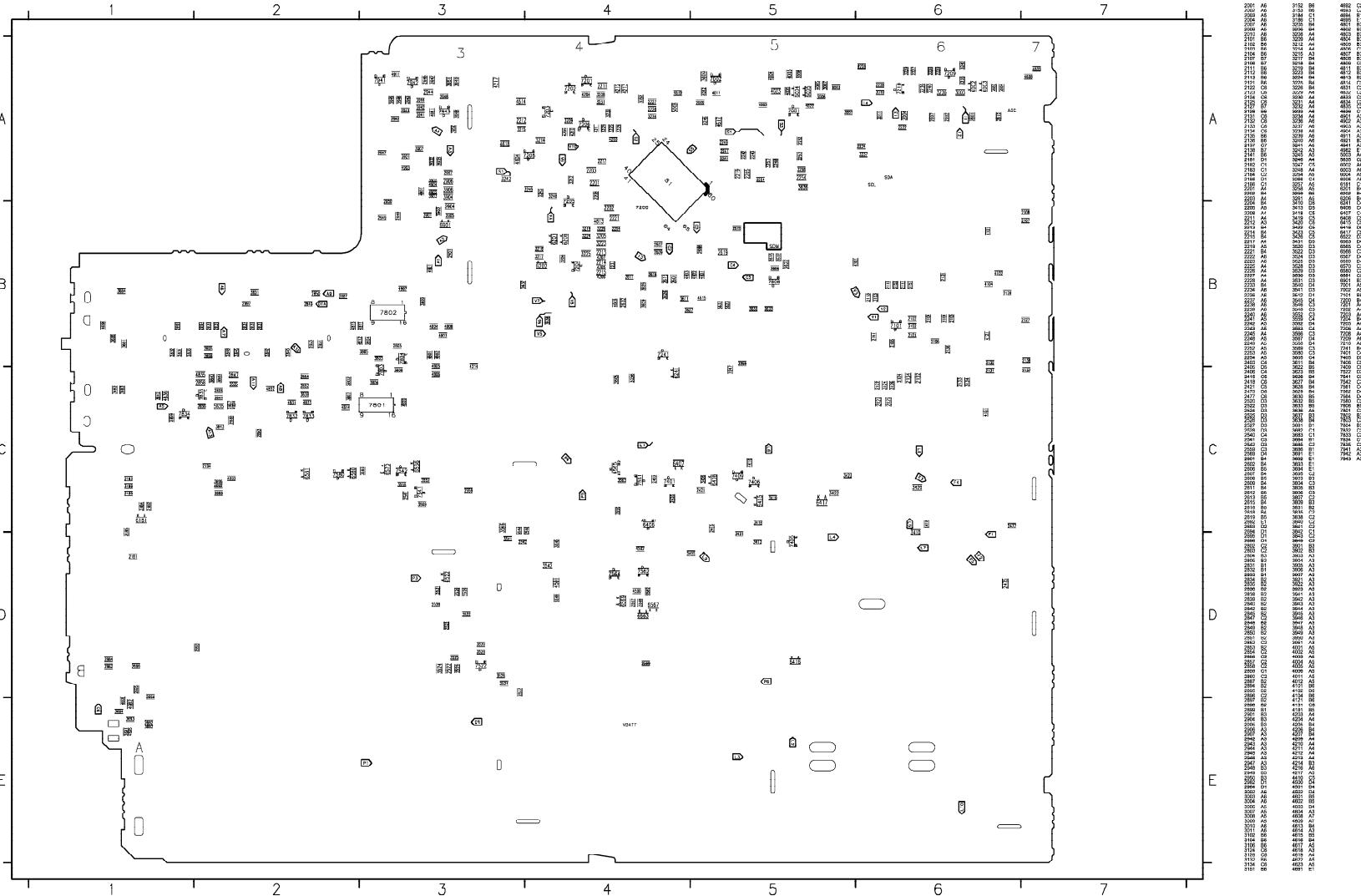
1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8            9

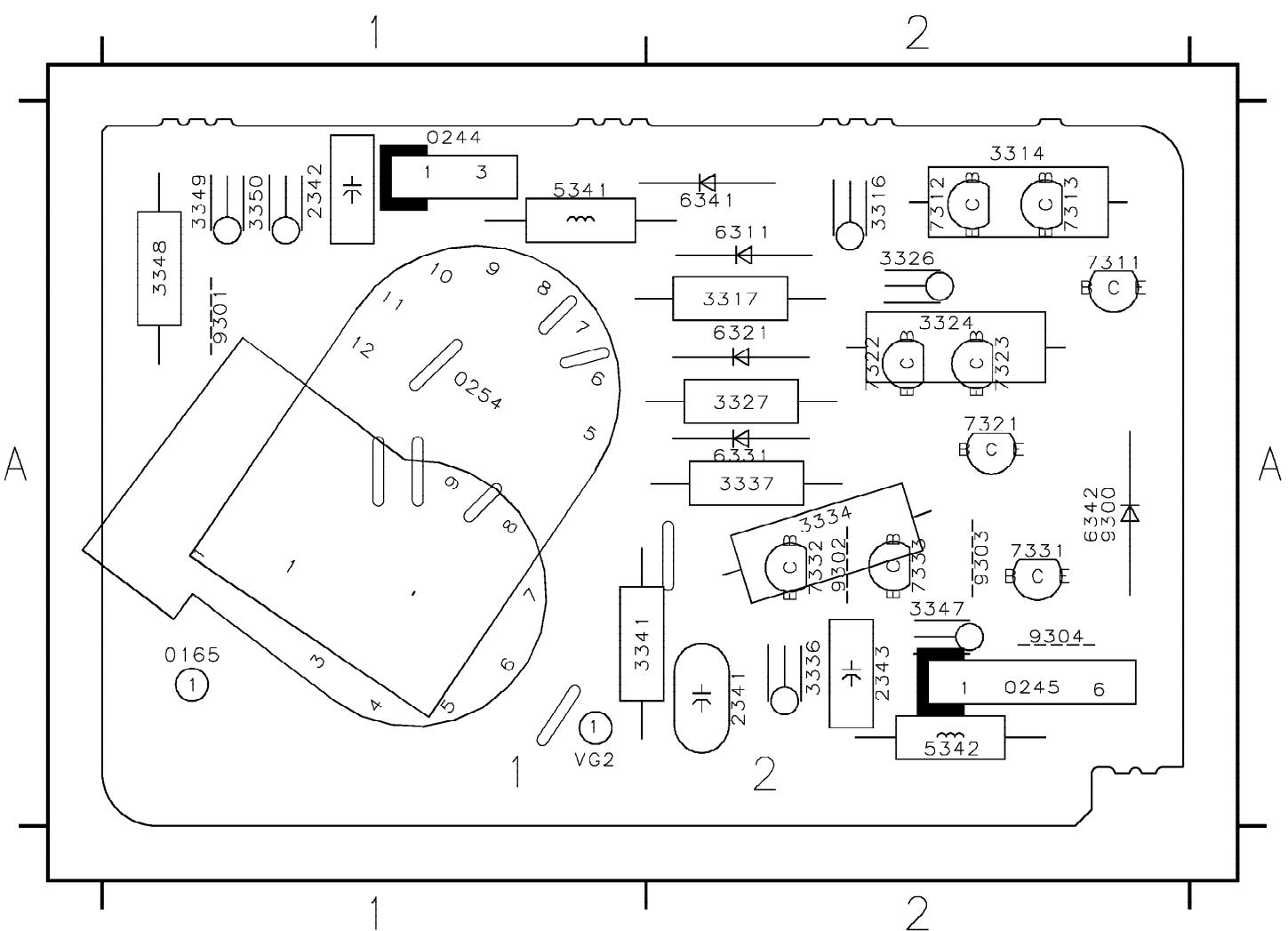
## **C SIDE AV PANEL + HP PANEL**



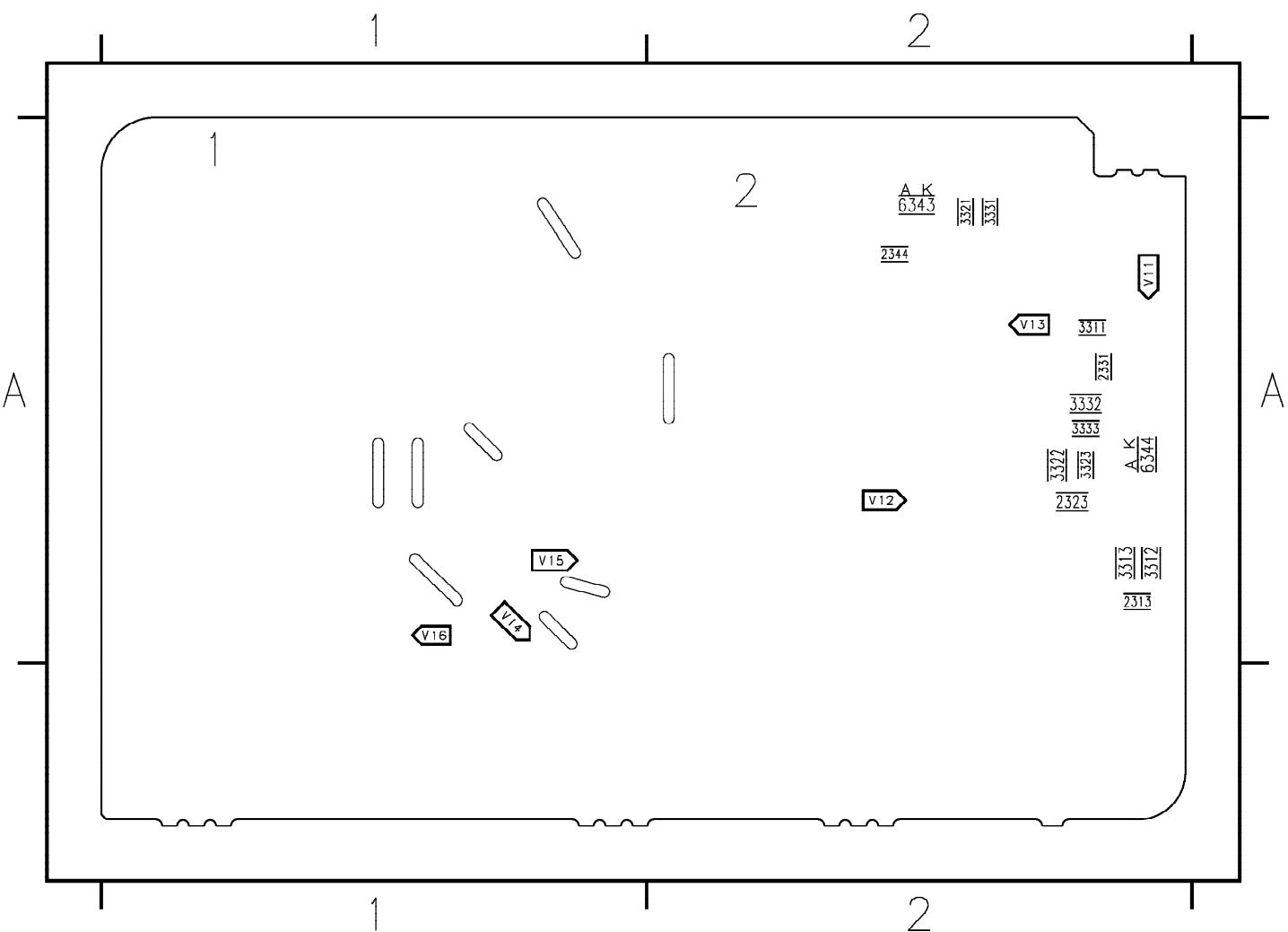
0232 F8  
0250 A-C  
0250 B-D  
0250 C-B  
0251 B8  
0264 E8  
0255 F8  
0277 A-B  
0277 B-D  
2171 D7  
2172 C7  
2173 C7  
2174 D7  
2176 F7  
2177 F6  
2178 F7  
2179 F6  
3150 D7  
3151 D7  
3152 C7  
3153 C7  
3155 B7  
3156 F6  
3157 F6  
6161 B7  
9152 C6  
9153 C7  
F150 D8  
F151 D8  
F152 B8  
F153 B8  
F154 F5  
D152 D7  
1154 C7  
1155 C7  
1156 C7  
1157 B7  
1160 F6  
1161 F5  
1162 F5  
1163 G7  
1164 G6  
1165 E6  
1166 F6  
1167 F6  
1168 F7  
1169 E8  
SG02 R6  
SG03 D6  
SG04 C6  
SG06 F7  
SG07 F7  
SG08 F7  
SG09 B8  
SG10 R8  
SG11 R8







VG2	A1
0165	A1
0244	A1
0245	A2
0254	A1
1300	A1
2341	A2
2342	A1
2343	A2
3314	A2
3316	A2
3317	A2
3324	A2
3326	A2
3327	A2
3334	A2
3336	A2
3337	A2
3341	A1
3347	A2
3348	A1
3349	A1
3350	A1
5341	A1
5342	A2
6311	A2
6321	A2
6331	A2
6341	A2
6342	A2
7311	A2
7312	A2
7313	A2
7321	A2
7322	A2
7331	A2
7332	A2
7333	A2
7334	A2
9300	A2
9301	A1
9302	A2
9303	A2
9304	A2



2313	A2
2323	A2
2331	A2
2344	A2
3311	A2
3312	A2
3313	A2
3321	A2
3322	A2
3323	A2
3331	A2
3332	A2
3333	A2
6343	A2
6344	A2

